THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax and the North Star at this Port.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Escape of the Derby Government from a Vote of Censure.

A Storm Between England and Naples.

Preparations to Lay the Atlantic Cable.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN IMBROGLIO.

Views of the Madrid Press on a Protectorate Over Mexico.

Cotton Declined—Consols 97 3-4.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America*, Captain MILLAR, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 22, arrived at Halifax at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *America*, May 22, passed steamship *Arabia* from New-York for Liverpool.

The *North Star*, from Southampton on the 19th ult., arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamer *New-York*, from New-York May 5, arrived at Glasgow on the 20th.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, from New-York May 8, arrived at Liverpool at 4:30 A. M., of the 22d.

The *America* has on board four of the telegraphic staff of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, *en route* for Newfoundland, to get everything ready at Trinity Bay for landing the cable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 20th, the Earl of Derby stated that the Government had that morning received important dispatches from India, containing, among other matters, a representation from Sir JAMES OUTRAM as to the severity of the proclamation and Lord CANNING's reasons for issuing it. The papers were being copied, and he promised they should be in the hands of members of Parliament before the division in the other House on the same evening.

In the House of Commons, the debate on the vote of censure was resumed.

Lord PALMERSTON read extracts from the letters addressed by Lord CANNING to VERNON SMITH, explanatory of the reasons why the proclamation was in some parts so severe and in some so indulgent.

Mr. BRIGHT spoke in strong terms of condemnation of Lord CANNING's dispatch, and declared that he would do nothing towards restoring the late Government to power.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in a telling speech, declared he should most unhesitatingly vote against the resolution, although he did not altogether approve of Lord ELLENBOROUGH's dispatch.

There were numerous other speakers on both sides of the question, when the debate was further adjourned.

On Friday, the 21st, in the House of Lords, Lord MALMESBURY stated he had received a reply from the Government of Naples in answer to the claim of indemnity, which he understood to be a refusal, and which he had treated as such. Within the last two hours, however, he had received a dispatch informing him that it was not a positive refusal, but simply an argumentative reply.

The House of Lords then adjourned until the 31st for the Whitsun holidays.

In the House of Commons the vote of censure was taken up, and, after numerous and repeated calls upon Mr. CARDWELL by the Liberal members to withdraw his resolution, that gentleman, with the concurrence of Lords PALMERSTON and JOHN RUSSELL, and with the authority of the House generally, consented, and the resolution and amendments were finally withdrawn, this virtually giving the Ministers a triumph.

Mr. DISRAELI, in giving his consent to the withdrawal, said the resolution was avowedly brought forward as a censure upon the conduct of the Government. If he consented to its withdrawal, it must be clearly understood that he did so, not because the Government shrunk from the consequences that would follow if it were adopted. Whatever the result might be, they looked forward to it without apprehension, and even now were ready to encounter the consequences of a division. So far as the debate was concerned, he thought he might say that no ministry on their trial could look back upon a discussion with greater satisfaction. The opposition to the motion had been maintained, not by the Administration, for they had wisely and properly withdrawn as much as possible from the debate, but by members not connected with the Government in politics, and by men inferior to none in intellectual character and authority. He consented to the withdrawal of the motion not for the sake of the Government, but for the sake of India and the best interests of the Empire. In so doing he appealed to the language of all their dispatches to show that the Government had given to Lord CANNING a most cordial and complete support, and he would mention that since Lord ELLENBOROUGH's dispatch had been sent out, the Government had communicated with Lord CANNING, informing him that he might rely upon their continued confidence and support, (cheers.)

The House of Commons then adjourned to the 28th.

In regard to the Parliamentary proceedings on Friday, the *Times* says that Sir JAMES OUTRAM's dispatch broke the camel's back. A mountain of work had been done in one night. So when the House met there arose almost a simultaneous cry from the benches about Mr. CARDWELL begging for mercy. The suppliants were so numerous that it became almost a necessity to listen to them, and after a parley with the opposition bench, the resolution was withdrawn. Whatever the success of Mr. CARDWELL's motion could have done for Lord CANNING, he has it more in another way from the assurance given last night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the most cordial and sincere assurances of sympathy and support had been sent out to the Governor-General.

The *Herald* rejoices in the triumph of the Ministry, which it believes will also be received with enthusiasm by the country. It declares the Government would have had an overwhelming majority.

The *Daily News* says: "The House of Common has rarely presented a more singular and exciting scene than that of the great faction fight, ending in a compromise. No one who really has at heart the dignity of the House, the welfare of the country and the safety of India, can regret he result. The Liberal Party must feel well satisfied at having escaped the necessity of going to the hustings on a false issue. The leaders of the Liberal Party ought to learn wisdom from the event. The great need of the party is harmony and reconciliation."

The correspondence between Sir JAMES OUTRAM and the Governor-General of India, throws new light upon the proclamation of Lord CANNING, and mainly led to the withdrawal of Mr. CARDWELL's motion. It has been published, and shows that Sir JAMES OUTRAM earnestly and strongly protested against Lord CANNING's confiscation policy, but without effect.

The contract between the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the English Government was signed and sealed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and Directors of the Company on the 20th. It is for a period of 25 years from the time the cable shall have been successfully laid down.

The telegraphic fleet had all assembled at Plymouth, and would sail on an experimental trip in a few days. It consists of the United States frigate *Niagara* and the British steamers *Agamemnon*, *Valorous*, *Gorgon* and *Porcupine*.

The London *Times*, in its City article, refers to the importance of the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, and the efforts making in the States to obtain exclusive control of the Transit Route.

Allusion is made to the obstacle which the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty presents to annexation, and the consequent attempt to have it abrogated.

The *Times* argues that the treaty is permanent, and there is no power of abrogation on either side, and concludes by saying that as certain parties in the United States may resort to unscrupulous measures to secure their ends, the whole affair is one that palpably requires all the sagacity and firmness of experienced statesmen, which it insinuates are lacking in the present British Cabinet.

The clipper *Red Jacket* reached Liverpool in sixty-seven days from Melbourne, with 46,000 ounces of gold and 23,000 sovereigns. Reports of fire being on board of her had been current, but they had not been confirmed, and the ship was discharging with expedition. A few days before reaching port fire was discovered among some wood and rags, but it was soon extinguished. The *Red Jacket* sustained damage in the channel by a collision with an American ship, name unknown.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2092. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The *Times* of the 19th has the following obituary notice of the late Duchess of ORLEANS:

We regret to announce the death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of ORLEANS, who expired yesterday morning, shortly after 5 o'clock, at her residence, at Richmond, to the inexpressible grief of her sons, the COUNT DE PARIS and the Duke DE CHARTRES, and the other members of the exiled Royal family of France.

The demise of her Royal Highness is a deep affliction to the Ex-Queen AMELIE, whose only consolation under the mournful circumstances is the presence of the Duke of NEMOURS, the Duke and Duchess of AUMALE, and Prince and Princess JOINVILLE, who, with their families, are living at Twickenham and Claremont. The lamentable event was quite unexpected. The Duchess only a fortnight since dined at the MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE's, and was apparently in excellent health and spirits.

The great Derby Race, at Epsom, was won by Sir JOSEPH HAWLEY's *Beadsman*, Lord DERBY's *Toxopholite* coming in second. Twenty-three horses ran. The total value of the stakes was about £5,600. Sir JOSEPH HAWLEY is reported to have won £40,000.

Mr. TEN BROECK's horse *Babylon* ran for one of the Epsom events, but came in last.

For the Oaks stake there was a dead heat between *Governess* and *Gildermere*. In the deciding heat *Governess* won.

A report of the soundings in the Red Sea, with a view to test its adaptability for a submarine telegraph, is published. The conclusion arrived at is, that there is not a better place for laying a cable than the Red Sea.

The new screw-steamer *Nova Scotia*, of the Quebec line, had arrived at Liverpool, and sails for Quebec on her first trip on the 2d of June.

Strong gales of wind had prevailed, and on the Northwest coast of Ireland a great many fishing-boats had capsized, and nearly fifty lives, it was feared, were lost.

The English funds had shown more buoyancy, and closed steadily at the quotations.

Messrs. GROOTHOFF & SCHULTZ, merchants of Hamburg, had suspended.

The Brazilian Steam Navigation Company had resolved upon a final suspension.

The London *Times*, of Saturday, May 22, reports the funds buoyant on the previous day. Loans of stock were in considerable demand, and higher rates were freely paid, but an abundant supply of money having been attracted the rates receded to the previous figure.

Arrangements have been concluded by the Brazilian Minister in London with Messrs. ROTHSCHILDS for a Brazilian 4½ ₱ cent. loan of £1,500,000, the precise conditions of which will be communicated to the Stock Exchange on Monday. The money is to be applied to the completion of the Don Pedro Rail road.

The London *Times* (City article) of the 19th ult. has the following in regard to the resumption of Messrs. NAYLOR, VICKERS & Co.:

"A circular has been issued to day by Messrs. NAYLOR, VICKERS & Co., of Sheffield and Liverpool, whose suspension, with large surplus assets, took place during the height of the crisis last November, containing the satisfactory announcement of their resumption in full. It is understood that they are not only prepared to meet all claims with interest at 5 per cent, but even to discount every acceptance or other liability that may not yet have matured. At the time of the stoppage a balance sheet was submitted, showing property amounting to £590,000, to meet debts for £365,000, leaving a surplus of £225,000, besides private means to the estimated extent of $30,000 or £40,000. But, as four fifths of the assets were in America, where the firm had establishments both at New-York and Boston, it was believed that, under the best circumstances, a long time would be required for realization, and the proposition made, therefore, was to liquidate by four quarterly instalments of 5s. each, the first maturing on the 15th of next July. The collections of the house, however, in all parts of the United States have since exceeded the best expectations, and, according to the general advices lately received, the losses not only of NAYLOR, VICKERS & Co., but of other firms of like repute, will, as compared with what was at one time apprehended, prove insignificant. The speedy restoration of NAYLOR, VICKERS & Co. is the more remarkable from the fact that the iron and steel trade in this country has as yet experienced but little revival, and under the circumstances it seems almost strange that they should have suspended at all. It must be remembered, however, that for the time the panic was so indiscriminate, especially in the case of all houses connected with America, that if the firm could have shown a probable surplus of two or three millions, instead of £200,000 or £300,000, any attempt to obtain advances might have been equally futile."

FRANCE.

The trial of thirty-three persons, arrested for the recent insurrectionary outbreak at Chalons, was progressing in that town.

The London *Express* gives the following particulars of a terrible duel fought in the Bois de Vesinay, near St. Germain:

"M. HENRY DE PENE, a well-known literary man, who for some time wrote the *feuilleton* in the *Nord*, of Brussels, which was signed "Nemo," and who has lately written in the Paris *Figaro*, under the same signature, made some playful remarks in a recent article about the sub-lieutenants of the army, and said, among other things, that, owing to some new orders concerning their uniform, they would no longer tear ladies' dresses with their spurs. This article gave offence in a mess-room at St. Germain, and, in his weekly article of last Sunday, "Nemo" observed that he had received a very coarse letter from a person who signed himself "A Sub-Lieutenant," and who talked a great deal more about fighting than a gentleman who means to fight usually does. This article produced a challenge from the sub-lieutenant. When M. DE PENE and his seconds got upon the ground, they found some twenty officers there belonging to the garrison of St. Germain. The duel was fought with swords. M DE PENE wounded his antagonist in the wrist, and disabled him. Thereupon an officer of the cuirassiers of the guard stepped out from the group, and said, "Now, Sir, you will have to fight me." The brave man of letters accepted this second challenge, although it was obvious that the men of the sword had come out in great numbers with the deliberate intention of taking his life. In a few seconds he was run through the body. Dr. GUERIN, who accompanied him from Paris, found it impossible to staunch the blood. The wounded man was removed to a little inn at Pecq, near the railway, where, according to the latest intelligence, he was lying, without the slightest prospect of recovery. None of the evening papers say a word of this most unfortunate affair.

Everybody is talking to-day of the disgraceful duel, and public indignation runs high against the conduct of the officers. M. DE PENE's seconds were the Duke of ROVIGO and M. PEIRA, a Breton gentleman, who was formerly in the 3d Guards of Charles X.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News*, writing on the 17th ult., says:

"All Paris is ranging with the story of the duel, or rather the massacre of Vesinay. Last evening on the Boulevards the subject was so loudly and so generally discussed in the *cafés*, that from the Passage Jouffroy to the Chaussée d' Antin, the ear of the passer-by was struck with the words "*Figaro*," "assassination," "infamy," "military insolence."

A second duel, arising out of the first, was fought this morning between M. POMMEREUX, a member of the Jockey Club, and the Marquis DE GALLIFFET, the officer whose marriage two or three years ago with Mdlle. CONSTANCE, the actress, will be remembered. It is said that M. POMMEREUX was killed, but another rumor is that he is only seriously wounded."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the French squadron in the Pacific is to be reinforced, and that the command of the squadron has been given to Commander SARZEIT. The same authority says that instructions have been sent to Baron GROS, in China, to treat with the Imperial Commissioner without going to Pekin.

The position of Suez is considered of so much importance by the French Government, that the Consulate there has been raised to the Consulate-General.

The election of M. MIGEON to the Legislature is regarded as a highly-important demonstration against the Government, as most strenuous efforts were made by officials to secure his defeat.

The session of the Senate had closed.

Both the civil and military prosecutions were going on with reference to the duel in which M. DOPHENZ was wounded. He still lives, but is in a very precarious state.

The agricultural reports from France continue most favorable.

The Three ₱ Cents. closed on Friday at 69@70.

It is announced that M. MIGEON was elected by above 15,700, against 14,350 given to the Government candidate.

The *Moniteur* has not announced his election.

The *Figaro*, it is said, will be suspended for three months.

It is said that M. HYEN, who was wounded in the duel, is to be placed on the retired list, to pacify public feelings.

ITALY.

A rumor is again current that the Dutch Government has been chosen by the Kings of Naples and Piedmont as mediator in the *Cagliari* affair.

A telegram from Turin, however, says that the *Independente* of that city announces that Count CAVOUR will address an ultimatum to Naples, and that the question of Sardinia's submitting the matter to arbitration will depend on the nature of the Neapolitan answer.

The London *Post's* correspondent says that the King of Naples lately applied to the Emperor of Russia for a passport. He said he was fearful of France, and could no longer be sure that the British Government would continue its policy of conciliation.

A Cabinet courier reached Naples on the 14th from St. Petersburg.

Letters from central Italy and some ports of Lombardy state that the various Governments are making preparations against an apprehended Mazzinian rising.

Incendiary proclamations are circulated through the country, and it is said that MAZZINI himself has appeared at several points to encourage his partisans.

A letter from Vienna states, that the deliberations relative to the affairs of Italy have been brought to a close, and that Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILLIAN has obtained an extension of his personal power, by which he will be enabled to act without having to refer to Vienna.

A letter from Naples, dated the 16th, announces the armament of every point on the coast susceptible of defensive works. All regiments are to be filled to full complement, and two new regiments of cavalry raised.

SPAIN.

It is reported that conspiracies have been discovered in different towns of Arragon, Valencia and Catalonia. Some noted political agitators had also been arrested in the province of Jaen, and arms and revolutionary proclamations found in their possession.

The London *Globe* says: The Madrid journals have articles saying that for some time the United States have been seeking for a pretext to affront Spain, and that the projected protectorate of Mexico has no other object. It accordingly recommends the Government to increase its naval forces.

GERMANY.

A Frankfort telegraph dispatch says the Hanoverian resolutions, which are favorable to carrying matters with a high hand against Denmark, have been adopted by the Germanic Diet.

TURKEY.

It was considered not unlikely that the success of the Montenegrins at Grahora, would induce the Christians in Herzegovina and Bosnia to rise *en masse* against the Turks. The Turks are said to have had 2,000 men killed in the affair with the Monteneguans at Grahora.

A loan of sixty millions piastres is said to have been contracted for at Constantinople by sundry Greek merchants, at seven per cent.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail, of April 24, had arrived in England. The main features of the news have been anticipated by the telegraph. The hot weather had set in on all its intensity, but the greater part of the British forces would, of necessity, be kept to the field. The advance into Rohilcund had commenced. Interesting details are given of the capture of Jhansi and Kotah. The resistance at the former was severe, and the British sustained considerable losses, but the operation is pronounced one of the most brilliant of the campaign.

Sir ARCHDALE WILSON, the conqueror of Delhi, had arrived in London.

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday Noon.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that it is now decided that the Government of Algeria will be given to Prince NAPOLEON, and that he will have full powers to administer it, without being under the control of a Minister in Paris. The Prince will depart early in July.

The Turkish Government is said to have consented to a settlement with Montenegro, in consequence of a dispatch from its Ambassador in Paris, stating that if the Porte did not arrange it, France would formally recognize the independence of Montenegro.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the arrival of the Queen of Portugal at Lisbon on the 17th.

A Vienna letter in the Cologne *Gazette* says that an order has been sent to Venice by telegraph to dispatch two steam-frigates from that port to Cataro. These steamers will take on board a battalion of rifles, two battalions of the line. After landing, these troops will remain in the waters of Cataro.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* states the sales of the week at 37,000 bales, of which 1,600 were on speculation, and 1,600 for export. All qualities were slightly lower, the fair and inferior descriptions having declined ⅛d. and middling qualities 1-16d. ₱ lb. on the quotations advised per *Africa*. Holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. The heavy imports and the uncertain state of political affairs were the cause of the decline. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, the market closing quietly at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7⅝d.; Middling Mobiles, 7⅛d.; Fair Uplands, 7⅜d.; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d. The stock in port was estimated at 595,000 bales, 496,200 of which were American.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was no change in the condition of the London Money Market. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote the supply abundant at 2½ ₱ cent. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £129,000. Consols for money 97⅜, and for account 97⅜@97⅞. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d. Dollars nominal at 69s. ½d.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable, the market closing steady, though quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. state that the weather continued favorable for the crops, and the supplies were liberal. FLOUR was dull—Western Canal, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.; Ohio, 22s. 6d.@23s. WHEAT dull, and sales unimportant—Red, 6s. for Western, and 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. for Southern; White, 7s.@7s. 3d. CORN dull, and 6d. lower since Tuesday—Yellow, 34s.; White, 34s. @34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAS. MCHENRY and others, quote BEEF quiet but steady. PORK firm. Good Eastern advanced to 80s. BACON firm; holders demanded an advance of 2s., which was not conceded, and quotations are nominal. CHEESE firm. LARD firm; choice at retail, 57s. 6d.@58s. TALLOW slow of sale, but prices unaltered; Butchers, 54s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' *Circular* and others, report ASHES steady at 38s.@39s. for both Pots and Pearls. SUGAR quiet, and last quotations barely maintained. MOLASSES firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE heavy and quotations barely maintained. TEA—All qualities had slightly declined; Common Congou 10¾d.@11d. RESIN dull; common, 4s.; fine, 14s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm but nominal, at 46s.; Crude, 11s.@11s. 6d. Sales of New-York HIDES at 3½d@3¾d. COD OIL, £33@£33 10s.; LINSEED OIL, 34s.; OLIVE OIL had slightly advanced. JUTE was 5s. to 10s. higher. BARK dull, with large arrivals; Philadelphia, 9s.; Baltimore unsalable. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. say that SPIRITS TURPENTINE was firm, and advanced to 48s.

HAVRE MARKET.

[*For the week ending May 18, inclusive.*]

COTTON has been quiet; sales only 4,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 106f. BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. ASHES dull and nominal. COFFEE buoyant. OILS quiet; for Whale quotations barely maintained. PROVISIONS very dull and quotations nominal. RICE quiet. SUGAR heavy, with but little inquiry, and prices weak. LARD firm. TALLOW drooping. WHALEBONE active and prices firm.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS say that American State Securities were in improved demand, with buyers at the following rates: Maryland Fives, Bonds, 92; Massachusetts Fives, Bonds, 101½; Ohio Sixes, 1876, 97; Pennsylvania Fives, 78@79½—Bonds of 1877, 82@83; Virginia Fives, 1888, 82@84; ditto 1886, 82@84; United States Sixes, 1867–8, 104@106; ditto 1868, Bonds, 104@106; New-York Central Railroad, 82; Illinois Central Railroad, 11 discount; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, First Mortgage, 89½@91.

Messrs. BELL & SON report an active market for State Securities, but dull for Railroads. They quote U. S. 6s of 1877–8, 103@105; do. 1868 bonds, 104@106. Alabama 5s, bonds, 78. Kentucky 6s, 1858–72, 91@93. Maryland 5s, bonds, 90@92. Massachusetts 5s, bonds, 100¾@101¾. Ohio 6s, 1876, 95@97. Pennsylvania 5s 78@80. Pennsylvania 5s, bonds, 1877, 82@83. Virginia 6s, 1886, 83@85; do. 1888, 82½@83½. Boston 4½ ₱ cent. Bonds, 90; Illinois Central Railroad, 12@10 ₱ cent. discount; Illinois Central 7s, 1860, (Freelands,) 80@82; do. 7s, 1875, 82@84; do. 6s, 1875, 80@82; Michigan Central 8s, 1869, 85@87; do. Shares, 55@60; New-York Central Railroad, 81@83; do. 6s 82@84; do. 7s, 94@96; Erie Railroad Stock, 22@24; do. 7s, 1st mortgage, 85@87; do. 3d mortgage, 70@72; Panama Railroad, 1859, 96@98; do. 1865, 88@90; Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage, 89@90.

The London papers of Saturday report a decline on the previous day of ₱1 on Illinois Central Railroad, sales being made at 11 ₱ cent. discount.

THE VERY LATEST.

NEW LIVERPOOL, Saturday—P. M.

The COTTON market opened brilliantly to day on the *Kangaroo's* advices; the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and 1,000 for export. The market closes with an advancing tendency, prices being entirely in favor of holders.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report Breadstuffs very dull, with no offers for Corn at over 33s.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22—P. M.

Consols have advanced, and close to day at 98¼ for money and account. The market has been active and buoyant.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 2.

The royal mail steamship *America* sailed from here at 7 o'clock this morning, with a light southeast wind, for Boston, where she will be due about 3 or 4 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

An American Vessel Fired Into and One Man Killed.

The U. S. Steamer Fulton in Chase of the Offender.

ANOTHER NEW-YORK VESSEL BOARDED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, June 2.

An American vessel has been fired into by a British cruiser off Pensacola, Fla., and one man killed. The name of neither vessel is given. The U. S. steamer *Fulton* was in chase of the vessel which committed the outrage, no other vessel being in company.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 2—A. M.

The report concerning the steamers *Fulton* and *Styx* is believed to be false. The rumor has been current here for three days, but up to last night the Government had received no information on the subject.

A New-York Brig Boarded near the Florida Coast—English Vessels permitted to Pass.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

The brig *Mianus*, of New-York, of which I am master, arrived here yesterday from Black River, Jamaica, with a load of logwood. We sailed on the 10th ult. On the 20th my vessel was in lat. 24° 19′ N., lon. 82° 40′ W., and only about 10 miles from the Coast of Florida. I was steering E., with the wind N., and was on the larboard tack. There were three English vessels in company, a brig, a bark, and a ship. I saw a steamer bearing S. E. at 4 o'clock, heading west. In half an honr afterwards she clewed up her topsails, squared her yards, and ran dead to windward, heading across our bow. When she reached within about 100 or 200 yards of us, the English colors were hoisted, and we immediately hoisted ours. She went across our bows, and when directly ahead stopped her wheels; but seeing she was still ranging ahead, she backed her wheels so as to lay directly in our track. We put our helm up, and kept off, to clear her, and passed so near that we could talk together, but he did not hail. When we were under his stern he lowered a boat and beat to quarters. We paid no attention to him, but kept on our course. He then fired a signal-gun from his star, board bow. We kept on, as it was blowing fresh and having our topmast studding-sails set, it was difficult for me to heave-to without taking in sail. A marine, standing with two or three officers on the wheel-house, then discharged his musket. The gun was not shotted. I did not know what he wanted, but concluded he wished to send some letter, and I hove to. The English vessels meantime kept on their way, and by the time I was released (about one hour) they were hull down ahead. There was a good breeze, and the English vessels had their colors flying. A man-of-war's cutter came along side, with about eight men and an officer. He boarded me to windward, without speaking, and came aft. He had a book under his arm, and asked me several questions, the answers to which he entered in his book as I gave them. He asked the vessel's name; the name of the owner; where she hailed from; if we had seen any English cruisers; where we were bound, and what our cargo consisted of. I asked him if he meant by "cruisers" men-of-war, and he answered he did. The book he held in his hand was about 2 inches thick and 8 by 18 inches square, and was apparently half full of vessels' names which he had boarded. I asked him what he was doing there, and how long he had been out. He said he had been four months out from England, and he was cruising between Cuba and the Florida Keys. I then asked what his object was, and he replied: "We are looking after slavers." I said—"Surely, you couldn't have taken us for a slaver?" (My deck was piled some two feet above the rail with logwood.) His answer was:

"We have orders to board the whole of you."

"But," said I, "you did not board those vessels ahead, yonder."

"They are British vessels," replied the officer.

I understood him by this that he was ordered to board all *American* vessels. He did not go into the cabin, although I invited him to do so, when he first came aboard. (My wife was with me.) He did not ask to see my papers.

He then informed me that there was a different light on Carysfort Reef, the fixed light being changed to a revolving light, and also that there was a new light about 30 miles to the northward, on the Florida shore, the name of which he had forgotten. He asked me if I knew of these changes, and I answered I did not. He then bid me good afternoon, and left. The steamer meantime had put two reefs in her topsails, and blowed off steam. I judged he intended to lay there under easy sail through the night. When I last saw him he was heading W. N. W. I thought the officer, on the whole, rather a clever fellow, but I did not like the detention, which was an hour or more from the time I shortened in sail and hove to, until I got it set again and filled away.

The brig *Miamus* is an eastern-built vessel, very full, a large carrier, and the last vessel to be suspected as a slaver.

Signed. WM. PURKIS.

The Senate Bill Authorizing the President to make Reprisals on Foreign Nations.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced in the Senate on Tuesday by Mr. MASON:

A Bill to Restrain and Redress Outrages upon the Flag and Citizens of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in cases of flagrant violation of the laws of nations, by outrage upon the flag, soil or citizens of the United States, or upon their property, under circumstances requiring prompt redress, and when, *in the opinion of the President, delay would be incompatible with the honor and dignity of the Republic*, the President is hereby authorized to employ such force as he may deem necessary to prevent the perpetration of such outrages, and to obtain just redress and satisfaction for the same when perpetrated; and it shall be his duty to lay the facts of each case, together with the reasons of his action in the premises, before Congress, at the earliest practicable moment, for such further action thereon as Congress may direct.

SEC. 2. That whensoever, in any case in which by the laws of nations the Government of the United States may rightfully issue letters of special reprisal to obtain redress and satisfaction for any citizen or citizens of said United States from any other Government, the State Department shall require the claimants to file a written memorial therefor in said department, setting forth the nature of the claim, and also to file in said department as full proofs thereof as the nature of the case will permit—said memorial to be verified by the oath of said claimant.

SEC. 3. That whensoever the President of the United States is satisfied that the case presented is one in which the claimants are entitled to such remedy, and that the same should be resorted to, he shall cause said memorial and proofs to be transmitted by the State Department to the Court of Claims, established by the act entitled "An act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States," approved Feb. 24, 1855, in order that said court may summarily investigate said case, and ascertain and report to said Department an estimate of the true and just amount of damages of which said parties may be entitled to.

SEC. 4. That said Court be, and the same is hereby invested with authority and jurisdiction to make such investigation and report in the manner aforesaid, and to that end to examine the claimants on oath, and to require the production by them of such documents and other evidence as may be in their power to produce, and is also authorized to issue commissions to to take such testimony and compel witnesses to testify, as in other cases before said Court, under such regulations as may be deemed proper to effect justice.

SEC. 5. That upon the report of said Court being made to the State Department and the return to it of the papers relating to said case, it shall be the duty of said Department to issue and cause to be delivered a *Lettre de Requête* to the Government against which the claim is preferred, according to the law of nations and *designating a reasonable time for the just satisfaction of said claim*: Provided, however, that in any case wherein by the stipulations of a subsisting treaty, other or additional acts and proceedings are required, such stipulations shall also be complied with.

SEC. 6. That if just satisfaction of such claim be not made on or before the day designated in said *Letter de Requête*, or reasonable cause therefor shown and verified, the President of the United States be authorized and empowered to issue in the name of the United States of America and under the great seal thereof, *a special letter of reprisal against the property and effects of the Government or State in default and of its subjects or citizens, according to the law of nations.*

SEC. 7. That in all cases said letter of reprisal shall be directed to a commissioned officer or officers of the navy of the United States, and be executed by him or them with a public vessel or vessels of said navy, under such instructions as the President of the United States may direct.

SEC. 8. That upon the seizure of any property under and by virtue of such letter of reprisal, the same shall be forthwith brought into such port of the United States as may be designated in said letters, and delivered into the custody of the Marshal of the United States of the district in which such port is situate; and thereupon the District Attorney of the United States shall forthwith proceed, by libel, in the name of the United States, and of said claimants in the District Court of the United States of such district, to effect the condemnation and sale thereof, in like manner as pursued under the practice and proceedings in courts of prize according to the law of nations. And in all such cases the Government or State against which said letter is issued, as well as the known owners of said property, shall be named as defendants in such suit, and shall be allowed to appear and contest said claim, and also the liability of said property therefor.

SEC. 9. That before any letters of reprisal be issued and executed as aforesaid, the claimants at whose instance the same is issued shall be required by the State Department to enter into stipulation of caution, with good security, in such form as the President may direct, to pay all damages that may ensue from the execution of said writ to any parties, in case that on the trial of said cause in said District Court the claim upon which the same was should appear by proofs adduced on said trial other than these adduced before the Court of Claims, to be unfounded, or that the amount claimed in said letter is exorbitant, a certified copy of which stipulation shall be annexed to said letter of reprisal.

SEC. 10. That the originals or certified copies of the paper and document relating to said claim in the Department of State, and also said letter of reprisal, shall be admitted as proof in said trial in said District Court, and if the judgment of said Court shall be against such claimants, and a decree of restoration be made to the defendants, said Court shall estimate and assess the damages sustained by the defendants, and enter summarily a judgment for the same upon said stipulation against the parties thereto, and award execution or other proper process, according to the course of such Court, for the collection thereof, with costs for the benefit of said defendants.

SEC. 11. That upon the condemnation of any property seized by virtue of such letters of reprisal, the same shall be sold to satisfy the claim which may be adjudged to be due, together with all costs and expenses resulting therefrom, and the costs of said suit, and the proceeds appropriated under the orders of said Court to the satisfaction thereof, and the residue, if any, restored to the defendants.

SEC. 12. That the parties in said suit shall be entitled to appeals to the Circuit Court of the United States upon the same principles and whensoever, in case of similar amount, such appeals could be had in cases of prize.

Popular Views on the British Agressions.

AMERICANS VISITING ENGLISH VESSELS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In every dispute it is all-important to success that we come into court with clean hands. It is well, also, to take nothing for granted, but to examine facts for one's self.

The outcry which has lately been raised against the visitation of American vessels by English cruisers is doubtless, to a certain extent, well grounded: but, although not generally known, I know that a similar outcry can be, with equal truth and justice, set up against the violation of English decks by American naval officers.

As I have the honor to be personally acquainted with you, and as I believe you can assure your readers that I am incapable of substituting falsehood for truth, it is my hope that these few lines may be of service in moderating, or, at least, regulating, public clamor.

A gentleman of integrity and intelligence the most distinguished, an officer in the American Navy, almost of the highest rank, who has had much and long experience in his profession, is my authority for what I am about to state, for the sake of letting our dearly-beloved and most belligerent fellow-citizens know that, if they have suffered wrong, wrong too of the same nature can be laid at their door.

Here is a fact which no naval officer, of any experience on the ocean, can deny with truth:

American commanders have frequently committed the same offence towards neutral vessels which is now proclaimed to be a cause for war.

I have time to cite but a single instance, which was described to me by one of the highest officers in Commodore PERRY's Squadron, on its return from Japan. An English ship, running before the wind, bore in sight one morning. She hauled her wind, taking in sail, in order to escape, notwithstanding two guns were fired to bring her to. A shotted gun was then ordered to be got ready. Finally, the vessel was boarded, examined, and proved to be an English one, trying to avoid what the master feared might be a Russian squadron. A good cause can be well supported only by clean hands.

Your obedient servant, A "STATES"-MAN.

THE SLAVE-TRADE AND THE AMERICAN FLAG.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 1, 1858.

Please inform me whether the Treaty between England and the United States, for the Suppression of the Slave-trade, concedes or acknowledges the right of British cruisers to seize American vessels actually found with slaves on board? In yesterday's issue the *Journal of Commerce* begs the question. I would like a straightforward answer.

If every vessel that chooses to hoist the American flag is to go "scot free," what is to hinder the Slave-trade from flourishing as it did fifty years ago? Why, it can be carried on under the very guns of the English fleet.

It seems to me that this question might be settled once and forever, without so much war-talk. Let England and the United States unite and compel Spain to fulfil her obligations. Blockade Cuba—cut off the demand—and the supply will cut off itself. Seven-eighths of the slaves go to Cuba. Instead of maintaining an expensive fleet on the coast of Africa, surround the "ever-faithful isle" with "*Buzzards*" and "*Styxes*," and more will be done in six months towards suppressing this infamous traffic than is now done in as many years, and at one half the expense of men and money.

At present, nearly all this trade is carried on under the American flag; and it rests entirely with us to put an end to it.

Respectfully, A COLONIST.

BRITISH INSULTS—HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication under this head appeared in your paper of yesterday, on which, with your permission, I beg to offer a brief comment. The writer says that "he arrived here a few days ago from Scotland," and forthwith in the coolest and most characteristic spirit, proceeds to administer a lecture to the people of this country, "Whig, Democrat and Republican," for exhibiting any feeling "about what are called insults to the American flag;" for which the writer likens them to "*a flock of sheep or a pack of hounds.*" Impudence of such sublimity as this is possible only to a "Britisher," and to no other individual under the sun. With due respect for his perfection in this quality, I beg to ask "A. P." who gave Mr. Bull a right to exhibit his philanthropy for the Slave at our expense? He monopolizes all the "humanity" afloat on this subject! Granted. But is not pushing this pretension too far, when *he* proceeds to declare "That your flag is insulted and degraded a thousand times more by the wretches engaged in the horrid traffic * * than by the *friendly* visit of British cruisers," &c., &c. That is to say, you Americans lend your flag to discreditable purposes. We, the Britishers, tell you so, and you will permit us to be the best judges as to anything affecting the honor of the American flag. You are not competent yourselves to remedy this evil, and you will not complain if we do so for you. This is the position of England on this question, not distorted in any way. And I submit that, for arrogance and hypocrisy, it may well challenge the attention of this people, and, indeed, the admiration of the "rest of mankind." CIVIS.

THE BRITISH INSULTS TO OUR FLAG—REPLY TO A. P.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the British Government can give no better reason for the recent insults to our flag, than that contained in the lester of a newly-imported Scotchman, published in this morning's paper, it will certainly be far from satisfactory to the American people. Gullible as we are about many things, we can hardly be persuaded that the systematic searchings of our ships have proceeded wholly on the score of humanity. We give John Bull credit for a good deal of dullness, but can hardly think him stupid enough to look for cargoes of slaves in brigs and schooners having a deck-load of logwood and fustic, which render such

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

A Suggestion for Laying Submarine Cables.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the success or failure of this, the second attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, is the subject of much interest and comment among all classes of people, it has occurred to me that the plan of paying out the cable over the stern or side of the vessel is entirely wrong, as the parting of the cable last Summer fully demonstrated. And the principal cause of the cable parting was, no doubt, the sudden rising of the stern of the ship, together with the check on the cable by applying additional power to the breaks. This being the case, it should have been a sufficient warning to those intrusted with the management of the project against a second attempt to lay the cable on the same plan, (paying it out over the stern of the ship,) as the first, and with a like contingency of breaking the cable the second time, should the ships experience bad weather and a rough sea, while paying out the cable.

It is a well-known fact, that the ship's stern rises and falls twenty or thirty feet, more or less, in the space of a few seconds, while passing over the waves; although the ship's length is equal to the breadth of two or three waves. The result of the ship's stern rising is, that it greatly increases the acuteness of the angle made by the cable passing over the stern of the ship into the water, and thus greatly increases the strain on the cable. And further, it is evident that the rising of the ship on the wave will cause a greater length of the cable to be suspended out of the water, and that extra length must be run out freely from the ship, just at the moment, by loosening the brakes, (an operation I consider extremely difficult,) every time the ship rises; or, if a uniform power is continually applied to the brake, the cable must be suddenly raised in a vertical direction out of the water, for some distance astern of the ship, and again lowered into the water as the ship lowers away. This operation is continually being repeated, and consequently generates an undulating motion to that portion of the cable out of the water, much to the injury of the machinery, as well as to the cable itself. The above facts, together with the breaking of the cable last season, plainly indicates that the plan of paying out the cable over the stern of the vessel is wrong.

Hence, the following idea suggests itself to me, to obviate the difficulties above enumerated, which is simply, *that the machinery for paying out the cable be placed as near the centre of the ship (from stem to stern,) as circumstances will permit, and the cable passed from the coil through it, thence down through a circular opening of proper dimensions to admit suitable machinery to guide the cable to and through the bottom of the ship, into the ocean beneath.* It will be remembered, however, that even this point (the centre of the ship,) is not entirely free from a rise and fall, but it is where the least effect is produced by the ship passing over the waves. By this arrangement the cable is at once submerged without any part of it being continually suspended out of the water; and, as the stern of the ship rises it will depart from the cable, consequently *decreasing* the acuteness of the angle caused by the cable being run out while the ship is making headway, and greatly reduce the strain on the cable and machinery; instead of buoying the cable, and *increasing* the acuteness of the angle, and the strain on the cable, as the present plan of paying out does when the stern of the ship rises, and my impressions are that paying out the cable from the bottom of the ship, will have much less effect on the steerage of the ship.

And I see no reason why the cable may not be run out through an opening in the centre of the ship, as described above, to leeward, or in any other direction, just as well as directly astern of the ship, in case it should be necessary; nor do I apprehend any danger to the propeller of the ship by the cable coming in contact with it, in paying out the cable from the bottom of the ship; as the speed of the ship should not be so fast as not to allow the cable to sink to the bottom, (the deeper the water the slower the speed of the ship,) as near the ship as would allow it to find the lowest points of the undulating surface of the bottom of the ocean, otherwise, if too great speed is kept up there must be portions of the cable that will remain suspended above the vallies of the ocean bed; to the great injury of the cable, if not its final destruction by the action of the water upon it. The liability of the cable to remain suspended over the narrow channels in the bed of the ocean is quite easily demonstrated by stretching a long piece of rope, or chain even, over a plain with abrupt depressions therein, and it will be found that the chain will not sink into those depressions to any great extent, but merely sag a little at each of them, if there is a sufficient length of chain on the plain each side of the depression. It is further evident that the suspended portions of the cable will stand no chance of preservation with that portion resting on the bottom of the ocean, which would soon be covered with excrescences, &c., and consequently protected from the action of the water, and thus preserved for a long time.

The above suggestions, briefly explained, although too late to be of any use in the present attempt to lay the Atlantic telegraph cable, may, however, be useful in laying other submarine cables.

A CIVIL ENGINEER.

CROTON FALLS, Tusday, June 1, 1858.

Have we a District-Attorney?—Have we a Surrogate?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the Judicial election in this City last Fall, the Democrats elected their whole ticket by a sweeping majority of over 15,000 votes. Many of the judges thus elected are of the highest order of character and talent, and reflect credit upon the party machinery that nominated them for their positions; but it is lamentably unfortunate that the selections for District-Attorney and Surrogate had not fallen upon different persons. It is now nearly six months since PETER B. SWEENEY entered upon the duties of the office of District-Attorney of this county, an office which requires more than "ten hours a day" to discharge its duties, and yet we find that up to this day Mr. SWEENEY has not been heard to say "May it please the Court," &c. A few weeks after he assumed the duties of the office, report said "that he had gone to the everglades of Florida to spend a few weeks, for the purpose of recruiting his health." Well, time flew on until about the 1st of April, when it was announced that he had returned from his Southern tour, much improved in health, and was at his official post; but before any one could scan his proportions, and see how well he filled his official chair, report had him on the high seas away for Europe, where a tour on the continent was deemed desirable for his impaired constitution. When his return may be looked for, the wisest seem uninformed.

With our Surrogate, our misfortune seems to be equally great. EDWARD C. WEST never wanted to be Surrogate, nor did he ever intend to be, although he always loved office and had set his heart upon the District-Attorneyship, which nothing but the breaking of the original political state by FERNANDO WOOD pushed SWEENEY into the favorite place and compelled him to take the Surrogateship or nothing. He, on the first day of January last, and the very last on the elected list, swore before Mr. CONNOLLY, the County Clerk, that he would, among other things, "faithfully discharge the duties of Surrogate of the County of New-York to the best of his ability," but his health, like Mr. SWEENEY'S, pined for the Southern sun, and he accordingly doubled Cape Hatteras, and left the poor widows standing in groups around the "Halls of Record," in the Park, awaiting for that last letter of the departed to be opened that bread might come from it. The Surrogate finally returned, but his presence at his office was of but few hours' duration. His first Southern trip served but to whet his appetite, and he had to make a second visit, thus causing the business of his office, which is sufficient to employ the entire time of three able-bodied, as well as able-minded, men, to stand still. How long this deplorable state of affairs is to continue time alone can determine. As yet Mr. WEST has spent but a very small portion of his time at his office, and his first opinion on any contested will case has not yet reached the public eye.

If both Mr. SWEENEY and Mr. WEST are suffering from impaired and declining health, and I have no reason or disposition to doubt it, they are entitled to universal sympathy, but the misfortune, nevertheless, stands out that they have both been unable since the commencement of their official terms to devote a faithful exercise of duty to the public, and so long as this state of affairs exist, so long will the people continue to talk about it.

HUMPHREY.

The New Southern Mail Arrangement—New-York to New-Orleans in Four Days.

From the Washington Union.

The Postmaster-General has given an order to convey the great Southern mail, leaving New-York in the morning, over the Central route, diverging from the seabord route at Richmond, and then, *vid* the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, through Knoxville and Dalton, Georgia, to the grand junction, 50 miles east of Memphis, and thence *vid* Jackson to New-Orleans. This service commences on the 1st of July, and will continue to the 30th of June, 1859. Time from New-York to New-Orleans, 4 days 17 hours. Compensation $200 per mile; distance 1,285 miles.

After the 1st of June, 1859, both of the great Southern mails leaving New-York in the morning and evening will be in connection with this central route as a double daily service. It has been ordered to commence at that time in view of the completion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. This, it is confidently believed, will shorten the route from New-York to New-Orleans to 3 days and 12 hours, at a compensation for the double daily service of $300 per mile.

Full through arrangements for passengers at $48 has also been completed.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE FOR SLAVEHOLDERS.—The New Southern Mail Route *vid* Memphis and Dalton, takes the fancy of our Southern friends, for the following, among other reasons, as set forth by the New-Orleans *Crescent*:

"The traveler can reach Baltimore and all the cities south of it without once leaving Slave territory—a 'consummation devoutly to be wished' *by those who have to take their negro servants with them, and who are so apt to be troubled by the negro stealers on the Free territory routes.*"

A CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Kossuth in America—Interesting Revelations of his Policy.

M. KOSSUTH TO MR. URQUHART.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22, 1852.

DEAR SIR: You have heard what reception I have met with in America. They have bored me with triumphant entries, and invitations, and addresses; but by submitting to this annoying part of my mission, I had the opportunity of drawing their attention to their foreign policy. I have spoken to the masses, and with the leading men, with those now in office, and with those who are to go into office; and though I am not sanguine at all, I can tell you in strictest confidence, that I have succeeded already, so far, that even the present Whig Cabinet has given orders to strengthen the Mediterranean Squadron, and that in case of a new rising, America will go the same length as England for the protection of the liberal cause. At every occasion I have directed public attention to the state of Turkey, and Turkey and the Sultan have become a standing toast at the political banquets. People seek for information on Turkey, and I got the assurance that the American minister at Constantinople gets the injunction to strengthen, in every case, the self-reliance of the Porte, and to inforce the doctrine that the best policy of Turkey is to *stand upon her own legs*, and not to be influenced by foreign diplomacy. The commercial, political, and moral importance of Turkey for the liberty of Europe has been expounded by me to the leading men, and not without effect, as the strengthening of the Mediterranean fleet already proves. Such being the case I have several requests to your friendship; you will perceive their importance, though I cannot explain everything by a letter.

In the present crises of England, it is important for me to know how far the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs, or the Secretary who is to be in a new Ministry, will go in case of a new struggle in Hungary and on the Continent—how far he is to support Turkey, and in what way I may be able to come in contact with him. What is your advice as to the course I have to pursue for England in the present crisis? Whether I shall remain silent or on what point I have to express my opinions?

There is another question not less important. The American squadron in the Mediterranean has no seaport of her own, as a refuge for the trading vessels in case of war—no naval depôt and wharf. She is, therefore, compelled to court the favor of all minor Powers, and must be on good terms even with the King of Naples. *Should the Porte be willing to grant one of the islands, perhaps a port of Mytilene, for a temporary lease to the United States*, it would strengthen the relations of the two states, and would, even in a financial point of view, be of considerable avail for the Porte.

You know and you have developed the importance of the Danube, and I wish out of different respects to have the ties of the commercial intercourse between Turkey and America drawn tighter, especially on the Danube. It would be important for me to see American consular agents along the Danube; I would like to have them at Widden, the Adakeleh; and the United States would be ready to send such consuls on the Danube, in case the Porte would invite the Government of the United States to do so, or at least give a hint to the American Ambassadors about it. In this case I am satisfied that a part of the pecuniary aid, perhaps necessary for the canal of the Danube, could be raised in this country.

I have one request more, and this is the greatest. Would you feel inclined, knowing how much the interests of Hungary and Turkey were identical, to plead my cause at Constantinople? The Porte did not know who I am when I was there; my reception in England and America, and the position in which the chances of fortune, and I may say Providence, have placed me, can be an evidence for them, that I am a true friend, and perhaps not an uninfluential one, of Turkey and her future, and it would be perhaps in the interest of the Porte to have some communication with me. My overtures when I was at Kutayah were answered in an evasive manner—could you not renew them? You, the truest friend of Turkey, and the friend of Hungary, would be the best man to do it, In case you would not feel inclined or are prevented to accept this my proposition, please to advise me in what way and by whom I could put myself in communication with the Porte.

I have directed the statesmen of Washington to your admirable "Mysteries of the Danube;" they appeared just in the best time, and I hope they will have an influence on public opinion in England and abroad.

I had yet many things to write, but, indeed, it is entirely impossible, thus I am pressed.

Accept, dear Sir, the assurances of my high respect, with which I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your most obedient servant. L. KOSSUTH.

DAVID URQUHART, Esq., M. P.

MR. URQUHART'S REPLY TO M. KOSSUTH.

FEB. 14, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I was surprised, on opening an envelope, to find a letter bearing your signature. Before reading it, I applied myself to pass in review the circumstances in which we were placed, in order that I might clearly lay down for myself a rule for my guidance under the one or the other alternative which I anticipated that that letter would present to me. Our intercourse had, as it appeared to me, incurred a quiet demise, and that, in mutual estimate of motives, and in our common hopelessness, we had spared each other the shock of a violent severance.

When, then, your letter reached me, I considered that it could be written only with one of two purposes—the calling me to account for misjudgment of you, or the renunciation of the dreams of your recent existence, and your return to the great and grave realities which occupied us in common during the hopeful time which I had the happiness to pass with you at Kutayah.

Such were the only two grounds to which, in my mind, was reduced the possibility of a communication from you. On perusing that letter I remained stupefied. It ignores all antecedent circumstances and all prior intercourse. Well, I accept it as such. As such I reply to it; and this fiction supplies the only grounds on which I am addressing you.

You are a great leader of the Revolutionary Party. I am an humble individual, in a private and uninfluential station, yet entertaining strong opinions, and directly opposed to the party of which you are the head. I not only hold your opinions to be false, but the purposes in which you and your confederates are engaged to be criminal.

I further hold both to be, not only indirectly useful to, but managed directly by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. It is, therefore, impossible to imagine positions more inveterately hostile than yours and mine. And you write to me a letter, requesting counsel, calling for aid, and requiring confidence.

Had CATILINE directed confidential communication to CICERO, the anomaly would have been less great, for there was no Scythian ARSACES to commission the conspiracies, or to reap the harvest of the convulsions of the Roman State.

I gladly seize this opportunity of offering to you an explanation which has weighed with me as not having been formally made. It is this: I was not aware, till after you had left England, of your public declaration in reference to MAZZINI. In fact, I was acquainted with no more of your speeches than some few selected passages that were read to me by our common friends. I am relieved now from saying more on the passage to which I have referred, having gone at length into that matter as a possible contingency, in my letter of July last, addressed to you at Kutayah, where also I had by anticipation set down what now I might have taken the liberty to say respecting the pain and sorrow that have fallen to my lot, in what I cannot but consider the hopeless fall of one so highly gifted, so much loved and admired—one whose voice, in an hour of trouble and danger, could have warned, and might have saved Europe.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your faithful and obedient servant, DAVID URQUHART.

The Excitement in Norfolk Relative to Running off Slaves.

From the Argus of Monday.

According to announcement, a large number of our citizens assembled in Ashland Hall, Friday night, to take action relative to certain individuals suspected of running off slaves to the North. The discovery of the missing negro ANTHONY, belonging to Mr. SCOTT, of Smithfield, on board the schooner *Francis French*, caused this prompt action. The meeting was very numerously attended and there were present many of our most respectable and intelligent citizens. On motion of DANIEL S. CHERRY, Esq., J. J. MOORE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and EDWARD P. TABB, Esq., was appointed Secretary, when on motion of JOHN R. LANGLEY, Esq., a Committee of twenty-three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen:

James A. Saunders, W. L. Walters, W. S. Pepper, Geo. R. Drummond, Thos. Mercer, Henry Ghiselin, Captain W. Face, Wm. Lamb, Wm. Denby, Jr., John H. Sale, C. W. Grandy, John R. Langley, D. S. Cherry, W. W. Hall, John Myers, Captain Cooper, W. H. Turner, Captain Adams, Chas. Hayden, Thos. Johnston, Robt. Searles, Captain Bev. Taylor, Lewis W. Webb, who retired, and soon returned with the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The citizens of Norfolk and its vicinity have suffered severely by the loss of their slave property, and believing that there is an agent in this city by the name of WILLETT MOTT, who formerly commanded a packet sailing between this port and the City of New-York, and that he is the person who aids the slaves to escape, and developments having been made this day in the arrest of the schooner *Francis French* and crew, with a slave secreted on board, bound for New-York, and the said MOTT having evinced much interest and sympathy in the matter, and used expressions which no man from the North should be permitted to use in a Southern State, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty be appointed by the Chair to give immediate notice to the said WILLETT MOTT to leave the city of Norfolk and its vicinity within twenty-four hours, and never again to return to this city or its vicinity.

Resolved, That should said man MOTT not depart hence within the time arpointed for leaving, that he be tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail, and shipped North to his *Abolition friends*.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, from the evidence befors them, that WILLIAM DANNENBURG has been running off slave-property of our citizens—and, therefore, be it

Resolved, That twenty-four hours' notice be given to the said DANNENBURG to leave this city and its vicinity, under a penalty of a coat of tar and feathers.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the city papers, and all papers which are true to the South.

Which were adopted by acclamation. It was then on motion, resolved that the same Committee wait upon Messrs. MOTT and DANNENBURG immediately, and read them the above resolutions. It was further resolved, that the meeting sustain and support the Committee in any action it may be hereafter compelled to take in the event of having to use any coercive measures.

Mr. PETER MOORE, constable, read some charges against MOTT and DANNENBURG.

The Committee waited on the individuals mentioned, and notified them in accordance with the resolution.

DANNENBURG left Saturday morning in the Richmond boat, and MOTT in the afternoon for Baltimore. It is hoped, therefore, that the guilty parties have been discovered and driven off, and that we shall not hear again of the loss of the rightful property of our citizens.

Another indignation meeting was held on Saturday night.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Historical Society.

FRANKLIN'S REPUTED DISCOVERY OF A NORTHWEST PASSAGE CONTROVERTED.

Tuesday night the New-York Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting. The attendance was large. A spirited portrait of ELKANAH WATSON by COPLEY, which had been deposited with the Society for temporary exhibition, was much admired. Mr. MOORE, the Librarian, announced the donation of a marble bust of J. Q. ADAMS from AUGUSTUS H. WARD, Esq., and of an exquisite copy of the third folio of SHAKESPEARE, (1664.) from JAMES LENNOX, Esq., for which the Society returned appropriate acknowledgments. The paper of the evening was one by PETER FORCE, Esq., of Washington, on *The Suggested Discovery of a Northwest Passage by Sir John Franklin.*

Mr. FORCE was unable to be present; the duty of reading his communication devolved, therefore, on the Librarian. To the majority of the audience the dissertation would have been unintelligible without maps. These were supplied by Mr. SCHOTER, who not only did the work of the artist, but performed the part of the demonstrator. Mr. FORCE'S contribution was an elaborate refutation of the claim set up by the English that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN discovered a Northwest passage. It showed, from the published statements of Lieutenants OSBORNE and BROWN, and of Captain COLLINSON, all British officers, that no such discovery could have been made in the southerly direction of Peel's Harbor or Grinnell's Inlet, which was assumed to be a water passage between Barrow's Strait and the Gulf of Boothia. That no such discovery could have been made by him in any other direction, he also contended, and based his arguments on this branch of the subject upon the statements of recent explorers. The only place through which such a passage could be made was Prince Regent's Inlet, which FRANKLIN probably traversed on foot, and then, his provisions failing him, and his crew much reduced, he may have made a last desperate effort to escape by way of Back's River, and might, in that effort, have reached Montreal Island.

It appeared, then, not only possible, but highly probable, that FRANKLIN did, from the waters of the Atlantic, reach a strait connecting with the waters of the Pacific, *but not in ships.* The interval must have been traversed on foot, as in the case of MCCLURE'S discovery, and the journey, if made at all, must have been made earlier than MCCLURE'S. But these passages did not deserve the name of northwest passages. They had been resorted to merely as pretences for backing out from solving the problem. At present a northwest passage was an impossibility, though the time might arrive when it would become otherwise—when the vast icebergs would become navigable waters, when the seal might be found basking and playing in the haunts of his former times and supplying food and raiment to the Esquimaux inhabiting the shores where their fathers lived.

In summing up his facts, Mr. FORCE said that FRANKLIN did not pass from Barrow's Straits through Peel's Harbor to Victoria Sound, but may have passed on foot through Prince Regent's Inlet. And yet, in the face of these facts, the English Admiralty (not only persistently refused to seek for him where they knew he could have gone, but organised expensive expeditions to seek for him where they knew or ought to have known he could not go. [Applause.]

The Society's thanks having been unanimously voted to Mr. FORCE for his paper,

Mr. BEEKMAN rose, and moved that a committee be appointed, of which Mr. DUYCKINCK should be chairman, to wait on WASHINGTON IRVING, and request that he sit for his portrait to an artist who should be employed by the Society. Seconded and carried.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday at the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, the President, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Directors of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, desiring the Board to pay expenses for the children under their care,—such children being properly dependent upon the City for support. The matter was referred to the Committee on Out-Door Poor, with power.

A communication was forwarded from Mr. James Davis, one of the Trustees of the School in the Twelfth Ward, asking for a suitable place for holding the said school while certain alterations are going on in the old school house on Randall's Island. Referred to the Committee on Randall's Island.

Governor GUNTHER offered a resolution that the President be authorized to draw his warrant on the Comptroller for the sum of $25.000, to be paid out of the appropriation for the Almshouse Department. Carried.

Governor MALONEY moved that the salary of Stephen H. Drew, clerk to the keeper of the storehouse, be increased to $1,200 per annum. Governor PINKNEY moved that the salary of Mr. Marshall Clerk at the Almshouse, be similarly increased to $1,200. Governor TOWNSEND wished that the whole subject of increase of salaries should be taken up. After considerable discussion, and several divisions and amendments, the salaries of the engineer at Bellevue Hospital, and that of the engineer at the Penitentiary, were raised to $1,000 per annum. It was then proposed to increase the salaries of the various Wardens. Governor OLIVER wished the matter referred, and on vote, by five to four, the motion to refer was carried.

The Board then adjourned.

The number of persons remaining in the various Institutions on May 22, 1858, was 7,097, and admitted during the week 1,454; being a decrease for the week of 40. The number remaining May 30, 1857, was 6,107; being an increase upon the corresponding week for this year of 950 persons.

NEW-YORK HARBOR DEFENCES.—The masonry of the work at Fort Richmond has been in rapid progress for some time past, and the Fort is now ready to receive to-day two tiers of guns (about 60) of the heaviest calibre. The work will probably be completed next season.

The plans of the new work to replace Fort Tompkins have been completed, and approved by the War Department; but no authority has been given to commence the construction of the work. The Board of Engineers have designed a great extension of the water batteries at this point, as well as for the Fort Hamilton side, but, imperatively demanded for the defence of New-York, they must await further appropriations.

On the work at Sandy Hook nothing has been done beyond constructing the wharf and quarters and work-shops.

OUTRAGE UPON A WOMAN.—Michael Monahan, a First Ward boatman and emigant-runner, was arrested on Tuesday, on a charge of rape, preferred by Mrs. Barbara Ryan, of No. 124 Liberty-street. It is alleged by the complainant that her husband, a female friend and herself, were walking, a few afternoons since, on the Battery, when Monahan and a man named Wm. Wilson invited them to take a sail, which invitation they accepted. As soon as she got into the boat the two men shoved off, leaving her husband and female friend on the pier. After getting out into the stream the two men, she declares, outraged her, and subsequently put her into another boat, where she was ravished by a third person. Monahan was locked up in the Tombs to await an examination. The Police are on the look-out for his accomplices.

RIVER THIEVES STEALING SUGAR.—The Harbor Police Tuesday evening detected three river thieves stealing sugar from the brig *Bainbridge*, lying in the stream. They gave chase after them, and captured one on Governor's Island, where he had fled with his booty, about one hundred pounds of sugar. The other two, who were in a separate boat, threw their plunder—one hundred and fifty pounds—on board the schooner *Lafayette*, and then escaped. The prisoner, who gave his name as John Tyler, was detained for examination.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—EDWARD QUIGLEY, a boy 15 years of age, while attempting to get on to one of the cars of a New-Haven train on Tuesday afternoon, as it was emerging from the tunnel at Thirty-seventh-street, made a misstep, fell on the track, and had both of his legs cut off by the train passing over them. He was conveyed to the residence of his parents in Fourth-avenue, near Thirty-first-street, where he died at 12 o'clock. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, a Sandy Hook pilot, residing on No. 5 Peck Slip, Tuesday evening attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol in the left side. The ball entered near the fourth rib, just above the nipple. He was taken to the City Hospital, but is believed that the wound will not prove fatal. CHRISTOPHER had been on a spree, and is said to have shot himself because his wife refused to give him money to buy more liquor with.

THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW FACULTY.—At a meeting of the Council of the New-York University, on Monday evening, the following full Law Faculty was elected: the Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Judge of the Supreme Court; the Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, United States District-Attorney; the Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, late Attorney-General of the State of New-York; PETER Y. CUTLER, Esq.; WM. B. WENDERWOOD, Esq. It is stated that the active duties of the Faculty will commence in October.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 2.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The United States vs. *Paul Mestayer et al.*—In this action the evidence of the prosecution was closed, and the matter submitted to the Jury without any evidence on the part of the defendants. The Judge, however, charged them that the warrant under which the Custom-House officers acted, carried with it no authority to detain private papers, and the defendants having offered to them the goods which they were to seize under the warrant, they had no right to claim anything further. Under this charge the Jury had no other course to pursue than to find a verdict of acquittal, which they accordingly did.

MANSLAUGHTER.

James Burns was then put on trial, charged with manslaughter, in causing the death of one of the crew of the ship *America*, while on a voyage from Liverpool. Burns was the third mate of the ship. The evidence for the prosecution showed that when the crew were aloft, furling the sails, the third mate, on complaint that this man, Peters, was shirking, went out on the yard and kicked him about the head and shoulders; whereupon Peters fell off the yard, upon the deck, and was so injured that he died about one hour after.

The defence is, that the man fell off the yard by accident. Mr. MacMahon appeared for the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

Harvey R. Wilson vs. *The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Elias Fassett vs. *S. W. Tallmadge et al.*—The sale of the property, effects and assets of R. L. Howell & Co., and of Bowers, Tallmadge & Co. to the defendant, must be declared fraudulent and void, as to plaintiff and other creditors of R. L. Howell & Co.

The Park Bank, &c., vs. *Robert Davis et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer in each action, with liberty to defendants to answer in twenty days.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 2.

Before the Hon. Judge Hilton.

Moore vs. *Willet, Sheriff.*—This was a suit to recover damages for the unlawful seizure of plaintiff's goods by the defendant. The plaintiff in the suit died, leaving a will, in which he nominated Samuel Moore and William Wright his executors. The latter declined to act or qualify, and letters testamentary were granted to Moore as sole acting executor, and he now moves for permission to continue the suit in his own name as the acting executor of the plaintiff.

Held, That the cause of action being one that survives the death of a party, there can be no reason for denying the application unless it is not made by the proper parties. By the former practice, when there were several executors, they all joined in the prosecution, although some renounced; yet the difficulty presented by such a rule was subsequently obviated by Chap. 149, Laws of N. Y., p. 103, which provides that in actions brought by or against executors, it shall not be necessary to join those as parties, to whom letters testamentary shall not have been issued and who have not qualified. Motion granted.

Caisland vs. *Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Company.*—Motion denied.

Percival vs. *Percival.*—Ordered an allowance of $5 per week pending the litigation for alimony, and $50 counsel fees.

McMann vs. *Benjamin.*—Motion for leave to serve proposed amended answered granted.

The Smith and Fitzpatrick Case—Important Decision of the Recorder—Smith held to Bail for Attempting to Defraud the City out of $10,000.

RECORDER'S OFFICE—JUNE 2.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday Recorder BARNARD delivered his decision in the case of Comptroller FLAGG vs. Fitzpatrick and Smith on the allegation of fraud on the City Treasury, committed by the defendants, or one of them, to the amount of $10,000. The case, during its investigation by the Recorder, was duly reported in our columns. The following is the Recorder's decision:

The People, etc. vs. *James B. Smith and John Fitzpatrick.*—The defendants were brought before me for preliminary examination, on charge of conspiring to defraud the City out of $10,000.

To understand the allegation made by the prosecution, a *résumé* of the mode in which the City contracts for the doing of certain work and makes the payments therefor will be necessary.

When any work is to be done to or on the streets of the City of New-York, (such as paving, regulating, flagging, setting curb and gutter, building sewers, etc.,) the Corporation enters into a contract with such person who bids to do the work at the lowest sum. The contract price, with sundry incidental expenses, are assessed on the property benefited by the work to be done, and an assessment roll apportioning the whole expense among the owners of the various lots is made up by certain persons called assessors. At the time when the facts upon which this prosecution rests transpired these assessment rolls were sent to the Comptroller's office and an abstract taken from them and entered in a book kept for that purpose. This abstract so entered contains the title of the assessment, the name of the contractor, the amount of the contract, the name of the inspector and his fees, the name of the surveyor and his fees, the amount for advertising, assessing and collecting, the footing up, the name of the collector, and the date of the confirmation. Upon this abstract, or a statement founded on it, the Comptroller pays the contractor. At this time an ordinance was in existence allowing advances to be made monthly, as the work progressed, on jobs over $10,000, the contractor to be charged with interest at 7 per cent. on the advances from the time of the making thereof till the end of the contracts. The various payments made were also entered in the book containing this abstract. Payments were made sometimes by check and sometimes by bonds. When made by bonds they were always issued for even hundreds.

The alleged conspiracy has relation to a contract for paving Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues. C. Snarpe was the original contractor, but the contract was assigned to defendant Fitzpatrick. The contract price was $2,823 10.

The manner in which it is alleged the Conspirators thought to accomplish their purpose, was that the defendant Smith, then being employed in the Comptroller's office, and being charged with the duty of making the abstracts from the assessment rolls, and entering them in the book, should in the abstract of this Forty-ninth-street paving assessment, insert the figure "1" between the sign "$" and the figures "2,823 10," so as to make the amount of the contract price read $12,823 10, instead of $2,823 10.

And should then present this abstract, or a statement taken from it, showing the contract price to be $12,823 10, to the Comptroller for payment.

In order to sustain the charge of conspiracy, it is necessary that two or more persons should be knowingly engaged or concerned, or connected together in an endeavor to commit some unlawful act. A charge of conspiracy cannot be sustained, although it may be conclusively proved that one has endeavored to commit an unlawful act, unless it is also proved that at least *one other* was some way criminally connected with him in the same endeavor.

Now, in this case, granting it to be clearly shown that defendant Smith interpolated this figure "1" for the purpose, or with the intent of defrauding the City out of $10,000; yet, if that was done for the purpose of obtaining the money for his own use, and without the knowledge or assent of Fitzpatrick, the charge of conspiracy could not be sustained against either of the defendants, although another and a graver charge might be against the defendant Smith.

It becomes, therefore, a material inquiry as to whether defendant Fitzpatrick was in any way connected with the interpolation.

The only evidence for the prosecution on this branch of the case is, that Fitzpatrick was the assignee of the contract, and consequently knew its amount; that on a certain day he received, through his agent, from the Comptroller, two bonds for $5,000 each, one for $2,800, and a check for $23 10, the check expressing on its face that it was for balance due on the Forty-ninth-street contract; that his agent, Branigan, who received these bonds and this check, gave a receipt for them which was in defendant Smith's handwriting, and expressed them to be in payment for the Forty-ninth-street contract.

If defendant Fitzpatrick had at that time been interested in no other contracts with the Corporation, and had no moneys coming to him from other contracts, his receiving and using these Bonds and Check would have been strong evidence of his having been privy to the interpolation, and of its having been done with his knowledge and consent, for his benefit in part at least.

But the prosecutor's witnesses show that defendant Fitzpatrick was interested in various other contracts, and that there was due him at this time from the City at least $40.000.

That on the 20th day of November, 1857, the following order was made by the Supreme Court, in the matter of the Bowery Bank:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th of November, 1857:

PRESENT—The Hon. THOMAS W. CLERKE, Justice, in the matter of the Bowery Bank:

Upon reading and filing the petition of John Fitzpatrick setting forth that he is the owner of a certain contract made in the year 1854, by one John Quin, with the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street between the Third and Fifth avenues in said City. Also, of a certain other contract made in August, 1856, by Charles Devlin with the said Mayor, Aldermen, &c., for regulating and grading Fifty-second-street from the Fourth avenue to the East River. Also, of a certain other contract made in April, 1857, between the said Charles Devlin and the said, the Mayor, &c., for setting curb and gutter and flagging the Fourth-avenue from Seventy-ninth street to Ninety-second-street. Also, of a certain other contract made in the year 1856, between John Meehan and the said, the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York, for the regulating and grading of the New-Bowery from Chatham-square to Franklin-square in said City.

That the said several contracts were heretofore assigned to, and were held by, the Bowery Bank as collateral security for certain advances made, or which were to have been made, thereon.

That on or about the —— day of December last, an accounting was had between the said Bowery Bank and the said Charles Devlin, in relation to all such advances, upon which accounting it appeared that all advances made on account of said contracts had been repaid, but that no re-assignment of said contracts was made, and the same still stand in the name of the said Bowery Bank, and praying that an order might be entered, directing John A. Stuart, the Receiver of said Bank, to assign or release to the said petitioner the said several contracts, or any apparent lien or claim which he might have thereon.

And upon reading and filing an order made on the 17th day of November, 1857, requiring the said Receiver to show cause before one of the Justices of this Court this day, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and the said Receiver appearing upon the return of said order, and claiming that there is due to the said Bank thirty per cent. upon the contract for regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street, from the Third to the Fifth-avenue, and also that the petitioner, John Fitzpatrick, is indebted to said Bank in the sum of two thousand dollars or thereabouts, and that the said Bank have a lien upon said contracts for the repayment of such amounts. Now, on motion of Mr. Stilwell, counsel for such petitioner, after hearing Mr. Slosson, of counsel for the said receiver, it is ordered, that upon depositing with the said receiver a certificate of deposit in said Bank for seven thousand dollars, ($7,000,) to be held as security in the place and stead of such contracts for any lien or claim which the said Bank or the said Receiver may have upon said contracts; that the said Receiver execute and deliver to the said John Fitzpatrick an assignment or release of the said several contracts above-mentioned, and of the moneys due or to grow due thereon.

And it is further ordered, that it be referred to Jas. Green, Esq., as sole referee, to take testimony, examine and report what amount, if any, remains due and unpaid to the said Bowery Bank, on account of that portion of the work done upon the contract for regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street, by the said John Quin, deceased, or his son, John Quin, Jr., prior to the abandonment of said contract by the said John Quin, Jr. And that the said referee also examine and report what, if any, amount is due to the said Bank for the said petitioner, and what securities, if any, the said Bank hold for the same. And that he report to this Court with all convenient speed.

Copy. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

That said Branigan at the time when he left at the Comptroller's office the order from Fitzpatrick on which the three bonds and check above mentioned were delivered to him also left with that order the above order of the Supreme Court.

Branigan swears that he frequently received checks and bonds from the Comptroller's Office on Fitzpatrick's account. That in consequence of the frequency of such occurrences he cannot state any of the particulars of this one transaction. That he was never sent by any one to collect moneys for paving Forty-ninth-street; that he was never sent for any specific money; that he presumes the conversation which took place on this occasion was in the language of witness as follows: "The general question was put to him, (Smith,) which was to ask him whether if there was any money for me to-day; I wanted to know if there was not money coming on the large number of contracts which Mr. Fitzpatrick had;" but he has no distinct recollection of what was said on this particular day; that he did not read the receipt he signed, but signed it at the direction of Smith, supposing it to be all correct, but did not know its contents, and never communicated them to Fitzpatrick; that he first learned its contents from the newspapers about three weeks before his examination; that he did not see Smith make out the memorandum for the Comptroller, and never saw it.

It is to be observed that these bonds do not show on what account they are issued; also, that the bond for $2,000 and the check for $23 10 make up for the precise amount of the Forty-ninth-street contract, and no payments on account of this contract have to this day been entered in the book containing the abstract of the assessment rolls.

It would also seem, from the evidence of Comptroller Flagg, that these two $5,000 bonds have since been charged against Fitzpatrick, as payment in some of the contracts mentioned in the Supreme Court order.

There is no direct proof of defendant Fitzpatrick having been in any way concerned in the original interpolation, or of his having at any time been aware of such alteration having been made. But this fact is sought to be made out by proof of circumstances.

Fraud and conspiracy must almost invariably be proved by circumstantial evidence; it is not necessary to produce direct and positive proof. But it is essential that the circumstances relied on to sustain the fraud or conspiracies should to a moral certainty actually exclude every hypothesis but the one proposed to be proved. (Stark on Ev., vol. 1

and Chamberlin's, at 60 lbs each ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They can also frequently sold by live weight, as they are readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the live weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average here is about one-half the live weight.

The receipts are on the increase, and prices have declined about 1c. ₱ lb. live weight. Large numbers are now coming directly from the boats in addition to those received at the regular markets. Lambs are coming freely, and are now worth about 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. gross, for fat animals.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 503 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 4½c.@5c. gross, for sheep, and 8c.@9c for Lambs. Sheep are about ½c. ₱ lb. lower than last week, and Lambs, which are now very plenty, are near $1 ₱ head lower.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,141 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 10c @10½c., net, for sheared Sheep. Receipts were moderate up to yesterday, when 1,107 head were yarded, and a decline of 50c @75c. ₱ head took place. Lambs are quite plenty, and bring $2 50@$5 ₱ head. Among the Sheep were some very large and fat Kentucklans, a few of which brought from $12@$17 each. Receipts for May were 8,913, showing a gain over April of 2,202 head.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,698 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$6 ₱ head. A few extra animals brought $8@$10 each.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 138 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by McGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

30 Sheep at $5 00	$150
28 Sheep at 6 00	156
28 Sheep at 3 00	84
20 Lambs at 4 75	95
6 Lambs at 6 00	36

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending June 2.

BOWLES & STEPHENSON report sales of

14 Lambs at $5 50	$77 00
30 Sheep at 4 37½	159 25
150 Sheep at 4 00	600 00
53 Sheep at 5 75	304 75
50 Sheep at 7 00	350
30 Sheep at 4 88	146 25
104 Sheep and Lambs at $10 00	$1,040 00

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 658 Sheep and Lambs, as follows:

125 Sheep and Lambs	$538 75
45 Sheep and Lambs	236 25
26 Sheep and Lambs	118 75
38 Sheep and Lambs	165 00
34 Sheep and Lambs	166 50
39 Sheep and Lambs	169 50
363 Sheep and Lambs	1,606 00

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM' at CHAMBERLIN'S, for the week ending June 2, 1858:

739 Sheep and Lambs at $4 40	$3,339 50

J. H. OVERHISER, sheep broker, at ALLERTON'S, reports sales of 43 good Columbia County Sheep, averaging 100 lbs. live weight, at 6c. gross, and 25 common stock, weighing 80 lbs. gross, at 5c.

Prices are about ½c. ₱ lb. less than last week.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth-street and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street; while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 769 Hogs for the past week at Forty fourth-street, and 1,700 at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street. They are now bringing 5¾c.@5¾c., gross.

VAN BRUNT & WATSONS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

	Live.		Dressed.
Corn-fed	5 @5¾	Corn-fed	6¾@6¾
Distillery	4¾@5	Distillery	6 @—

Market inactive.

G. W. DOMAS, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington market, reports sales as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy prime Corn Hogs	5.30@5 40	6¾@6¾
Light prime Corn Hogs	5½@5¾	6¼@6¾
Distillery	4¾@5	5¾@6
Mast	4 @4¾	5¾@5¾
Stock	4¼@4¾	— @—

Market abundantly supplied, and all the transactions favor buyers. There are several lots yet unsold, with very little prospect of an advance in prices.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Vegetable markets have shown more activity during the past week, and, though the weather continues cool, with very little sunshine, the list of new vegetables and fruits have been considerably increased since our last report.

Old Potatoes have advanced about 25c. ₱ barrel The heavy stock which depreciated prices a few weeks ago has now very much diminished, and an active demand and moderate receipts lessen the stock on hand. There are no Nova Scotias offering The last cargo were put out at $1 per bushel. One cargo of new Bermudas are now in, and another daily expected. Charleston Potatoes are quite plenty, and sell at 50c.@75c. ₱ barrel higher than old varieties.

Onions are scarce, very few offering except those arriving from Bermuda, and of these the crop promises rather light.

New Cabbages from Norfolk have made their appearance, and sell at $1 25 ₱ dozen.

Old Turnips are nearly done with, their places being supplied with new ones from Norfolk, and a few from Jersey even.

Green Pees are less plenty and command higher prices. A few String Beans are coming in from Savannah, some in good order, others poor.

Gooseberries appear for the first time. They sell at $4 ₱ bushel.

Norfolk Strawberries are getting small and poor. Finer berries from the vicinity of Baltimore are supplanting them. A few days of warm sunshine will bring them in from New-Jersey. A very few have already made their appearance from there.

Cherries from Norfolk are more plentiful and cheaper.

Rhubarb and Asparagus are in fair supply, but not over abundantly. Warm weather is needed to bring them forward rapidly.

Spinach, Sprouts, Lettuce and Radishes are quite plenty and often very cheap. They vary much in price on different days and sometimes on the same day even.

Watermelons are beginning to arrive from the South. They sell at 31c.@50c. each, according to size.

Butter is rather dull, although there is some shipping demand for California. That now coming in is of good quality.

Eggs are less active. After a free use of them for some time, the consumption appears to be falling off. Fresh Long Island and Jersey Eggs are worth 12½c. @13c. ₱ dezen, while Ohios are plenty at 10c @11c.

There is a moderate demand for Poultry, some kinds of which continue scarce and high. By far the largest sales now are of Spring Chickens, at about 15c. ₱ lb. Pigeons (wild) are getting plenty and cheaper. Snipe are coming in slowly, but prices are not established.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	$2 25	@	$ —
Potatoes—Mercer, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Potatoes—Kidneys, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Carters, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—New Bermudas, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Potatoes—New Charleston, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	3 75
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Tomatoes—Bermuda, ₱ box	1 50	@	2 00
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions—New Bermuda, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Shallots—₱ 100 bunches, large	3 00	@	4 00
Peanuts—Va., ₱ bushel	60	@	75
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₱ bushel	1 12	@	1 25
Apples—Russets, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	5 00
Apples—Dried Southern, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Apples—Dried Northern, ₱ lb	5½	@	½
Cabbages—Norfolk, ₱ doz	1 25	@	—
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips—New Southern, ₱ 100 bchs	3 00	@	5 00
Turnips—New Jerseys, ₱ 100 bu'hes	6 00	@	—
String Beans—Savannah, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	6 50
Green Peas—Norfolk, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Gooseberries—₱ bushel	—	@	—
Strawberries—Norfolk, ₱ qt. box	12½	@	—
Strawberries—Baltimore, ₱ qt. box	50	@	—
Cherries—Norfolk, ₱ lb	20	@	—
Asparagus—Oyster Bay ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 50
Asparagus—Common, ₱ doz	1 75	@	3 00
Spinach—₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Sprouts—₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Leeks—₱ 100 bunches	5 00	@	5 50
Radishes—₱ 100 bunches	50	@	75
Lettuce—₱ 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Parsley—₱ 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Beets—Norfolk, ₱ doz	1 25	@	—
Rhubarb—L.I. & Jersey, ₱ 100 bunch	3 00	@	4 00
Garlic—₱ 100	5 00	@	—
Watermelons—₱ 100	25 00	@	40 00
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb	21	@	23
Butter—State, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Lard—In bbls	10	@	11¼
Lard—kegs	11	@	12½
Cheese—₱ lb	4	@	8
Eggs—Jersey, ₱ doz	12½	@	13
Eggs—Western, ₱ doz	10	@	11
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Fowls—L. I. and Jersey, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Chickens—Spring, ₱ pair	56	@	1 00
Turkeys—₱ lb	15	@	18
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz	2 00	@	2 25
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ₱ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz	63	@	88
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@	2 50

Market Review—Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 2, 1858—5 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 70 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day 1,069 bbls., including 886 bbls. Pots, and 883 bbls. Pearls. Saleratus, &c., cash, ₱ lb.

Montreal Ashes Inspection Statement, from Jan. 1 to June 1.

	1857. Pots.	1857. Pearls.	1858. Pots.	1858. Pearls.
Received, bbls	5,049	2,722	6,394	1,647
Delivered, bbls	5,397	2,785	4,955	1,511
Stock June 1, bbls	404	312	1,786	403

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 32c.@33c., cash, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in moderate demand at our quotations: Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain Sperm, 40c.; Stearic, 26c.@27c., and Adamantine, 17c.@19c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Foreign continues scarce and quiet, while Anthracite is plenty and heavy. We quote: Liverpool Cannel at $10@$10 25. Liverpool Orrel at $7@$7 25 ₱ chaldron; Picton and Sydney, $5, and Anthracite at $4 25@$5 25 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio is in demand at steady rates; sales 470 bags at 10c @11¼c., usual terms, ₱ lb. Other kinds are quiet, yet unaltered. We quote Java at 15½c @ 18c.; Maracaibo at 11c @13c.; Laguayra at 11¾c @11¾c.; Rio at 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo at 9c.@9¼c.; and Bahia at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is in moderate request at at our revised quotations: New Sheathing, 26½c.; Yellow, do., 22c.; Old do., 20c.@21¼c.; Bolts, 30c.; American Ingot, 22c.; Chili Pig, 22c @22½c.; Brazier's, 31c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in very slack demand, at languid prices. We have heard of sales of only a few hundred bales. The stock here is estimated at 88,400 bales, against 66,000 bales same time last year.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling	11¾	11⅞	12	12⅛
Middling Fair	12⅜	12⅜	13	13

DRY GOODS—The auction sales of French goods to-day, were pretty well attended. The catalogues were attractive, but, owing in part to the lateness of the season, the competition was not very brisk, and prices ruled in favor of buyers.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 45c.@50c. for Western, and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1, Canton, 40 packs, at $1 65@$1 70 ₱ box.

DYEWOODS—The demand is very moderate, and prices are unaltered.

Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, June 1.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Barwood, tons	190	350	740
Fustic, tons	218	—	134
Lima Wood, tons	—	170	—
Logwood, tons	679	422	2,325
Sapanwood, tons	10	—	130
Total, tons	1,027	942	3,329

FISH—The market is quiet, yet steady, for the leading kinds. Dry Cod, $2 87½@$3 60 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, small size, $12 75½@$13; No. 2, small size and medium $12@$12 25 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c @42½c. for scaled, and 12c.@14c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Pickled Salmon, $29 @$32 ₱ tc., and $22@$23 ₱ bbl. Connecticut Shad, $10@$10 50 for No. 1, and $8@$9 50 for No. 2, ₱ half bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good demand for home use and for shipment, and desirable lots are firm. Sales, 14,000 bbls.

Superfine State, ₱ bbl	$3 75@$3 85
Extra State	3 95@ 4 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 90@ 4 00
Fancy Ohio	4 05@ 4 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 25@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 15@ 4 25
Extra Genesee	4 85@ 6 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 50@ 7 00

Canadian Flour continues in demand at former prices. Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at from $4@$5 40 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is saleable and steady. Sales, 1,900 bbls. at $4 40@$4 70 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 25 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter, in punchcons, commands $16 each.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in moderate demand at steady prices for the principal kinds.

FRUIT—The general inquiry is limited, including Layer Raisins at $2 65@$3, and Bunch at $2 15@$2 20 ₱ whole box. Currants, 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. West India fruit is plenty and in demand, including Pineapples at $4 50@$5 50, Cocoanuts at $20@$21, and Bananas at $1@$1 50, the latter ₱ bunch. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered, and is in fair demand at strengthening prices. Sales 38 000 bush., in lots—including poor White Canada at 98c.; very good Red Western at 98c.; Milwaukee Club at 97c.; fair to prime Chicago Spring at 81c.@83c.; very choice White Southern at $1 30@1 31; and red do., on private terms. Corn is less abundant, and is in request at firmer prices. Sales 25,000 bushels at 62c.@70c. for very inferior to good mixed Western; 74c.@75c. for White, and 79c @80c. for Yellow Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Sales were also reported of 2,360 bushels Rye at 66c.@67c.—with some as high as 68c.; and small lots of Barley within a range of from 53c.@58c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, 70c. @80c. ₱ bushel Oats scarce and in request at 43c.@45c. for Western, 41c.@43c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 28c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales here, 50 bales bagging at 14c., 6 months' credit. In Boston since Friday last, 200 bales Bags at 10¾c., each, 6 months' credit; and 50 bales Bagging at 14c., 5% cent. off for cash.

HAY—Sales 1,100 bales at 45c.@60c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive and nominal; American, $110 @$125 for undressed, and $170@$185 for dressed, ₱ ton.

HIDES—The demand is pretty brisk at full prices. We quote: Prime Buenos Ayres at 25c.; Rio Grande at 24c.; Dry California at 22c.; Orinoco at 22½c.@ 22½c.; Porto Cabello at 20c.; and Dry Salted Pernambuco at 15c. ₱ lb., six months' credit. Stock on hand, to-day, of all kinds, 111,513, against 221 800 same time last year, and 175,000 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand is limited, and at languid prices. Crop of 1857, 4c @6c.; old, 2¾c.@3c.

HONEY—Cuba at 63c.@67c., free, and 55c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

IRON—Is in slack demand, and prices are barely sustained. Scotch Pig, $24@$25; English Bar, common, at $45@$47 50, and refined at $55@$57 ₱ ton. The *Shipping List* reports sales of 3,000 tons English Rails, deliverable here and at New-Orleans, $40, cash, Tennessee and other bonds to be taken in payment.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Is in limited request, at former prices. Foreign Pig at $6@$6 12½; American Pig at $6 15 @$6 20, ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6½c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Stock of Pig Lead here, 750 tons, against 1,600 tons June 1, 1857.

LEATHER—Sole is in moderate demand, and prices are firmer.

LIME—Rockland, 67c.@68c. for Common and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is tame to-day, at steady prices. New-Orleans, 35¾c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 21c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.; German Wrought, 5c.@5½c.; Clinch. 6c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal, $3 62½@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has improved under the late news from Europe. Sales transpired, to-day, of 500 bbls., in lots, to arrive, at 46c.@46½c., and here, at 47½c.@48c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar, $1 62½@$2. Pitch, $1 75@$2 ₱ bbl. Resin is more sought after, including Common, at $1 42½@$1 45 ₱ 310 lbs.; No. 1 at $2@$4 25, and White and Pale at $5@$8 ₱ 280 lbs.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong at $36 50@$37; Western thin at $29@$30, ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude is in limited demand at 48c.@55c. for common to strictly prime Whale, and $1 25 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. Refined is selling, in lots, at 68c.@70c. for bleached Winter, and $1 25@$1 50 for unbleached Sperm, ₱ gallon. Red Oil, 47½c.@50c., ₱ gallon. Tallow Oil, 9¾c.@9¾c. Palm Oil, 8½c. ₱ lb. Olive Oil, $1 05@$1 02½ ₱ gallon, and $2 75@3 ₱ basket. Linseed continues dull and heavy at 60c.@62c. for large and small lots, cash, ₱ gallon. Lard Oil 85c.@ 95c., cash and time, ₱ gallon. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 21, sales were made of 200 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 25; and 5,600 bbls. crude Whale—part on foreign account—at from 48c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending May 31, 1858.

	Bls. Sp.	Bls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
Total	2,510	3,485	14,200
Previously	23,599	106,578	1,195,400
From January 1 to date	26,109	110,063	1,209,600
Same time last year	30 600	159,353	1,628,400

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia Blue, at $2 50, and White at $2 50 ₱ ton; Calcined, $1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet at previous figures. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $17 60@$17 75 for Mess. $18 25@$18 50 for Clear; $17 for thin Mess, $16 25 for Prime Mess, and $14 25@$14 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and are worth 7¾c.@8c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal. Lard is in fair request, at full rates. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 11¾c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady. Sales 280 bbls. in lots at $11 75@$13 50 for repacked Western in Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess, and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime. ₱ bbl. for Country Mess, and $18@$22 ₱ tc. A considerable Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ₱ tc. A considerable amount is being shipped from first hands. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 12c. @20c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@24c for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 4c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs. at, according to quality, from $3 25@$3 75, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool has attracted more attention, while other kinds have been neglected. We quote Liverpool at 75c., and fine do. at $1 22½@$1 45 ₱ sack; with Turk's Island at 18½c.@19c.; and Cadiz at 16c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7¾c.@8¾c.; pure Refined, 20c.; and Nitrate Soda at 4¾c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. 426 bags Saltpetre changed hands in Boston, part at 7¾c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit

SEEDS—Continue quiet and prices are nominal here In Boston, 1,500 bags Calcutta Linseed were purchased at $1 65, cash, ₱ bushel.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7¼c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 11c., to arrive, and 12c.@12¼c. here; Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are in moderate demand at previous rates. No. 1 Nutmegs, 55c.@57½c.; Mace, 45c.@ 47½c.; Cassia, in mats, at 25c.@26c.; Pepper, 6¾c., in bond, and 9c @9¾c., free; Cloves, 8c.; Jamaica Pimento, 5¾c.@6¾c.; Race Ginger, 5c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is fair, and prices continue to favor sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 hhds., in lots, including Cuba, at 5¼c.@ 6¾c., and Porto Rico at 5½c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. In Boston, 2,400 bags Brazil have been sold at 6c. ₱ lb., equal to 6 months' credit, ₱ lb., to go South.

Stock of Sugar in Philadelphia, June 1:

	1857.	1858.
Cuba, hhds	8,837	1,309
English Island, hhds	795	—
Porto Rico, hhds	439	262
Melado, hhds	1,343	—
Total hhds	11,414	1,571
Total boxes	3,198	694

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at 10¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are less sought after, yet are quoted firm.

TIN—Is in request at our quotations: Banca, 28c.; Straits, 27c. ₱ lb.; Plates, ¼ X, $9 75@$10 12½; I. C. Coke, $8 25@$8 50; Terne, Coke, $7@$7 25; Charcoal, $9 12½@$9 25 ₱ box.

TOBACCO—Crude is in fair request at full prices. Manufactured is also inquired for regularly at uniform quotations. Sales during May: 15,823 pkgs in 1858, and 14,251 pkgs. in 1857. Stock June 1; 30,409 pkgs in 1858, and 46,764 in 1857.

WHALEBONE—Is inactive at our quotations Polar, $1 22½@$1 25; Small Ochotsk, $1 15; Northwest Coast, $1 10; South Sea, $1 ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 31, sales were made of 4,900 lbs. Northwest at $1; 8,500 do. do. at $1 03, and 1,500 do. South Sea at 90c.

WHISKY—Sales 270 bbls., in lots, at 21½c.@21¾c., cash, ₱ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and rates were easier, especially for Breadstuffs. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d @7-32d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. @2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8¼d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s @25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s, 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8½.@9d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Clipper ship *Dashaway*, for San Francisco, to load in the New-York and California Line, at $21,000; two ships to Hong Kong and one to Shanghae, $10 ₱ ton; one from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Grain 8d. and Flour 3s.; one from River St. Lawrence to British Channel, £3 15s; two barks hence to Falmouth, England, for orders, Grain 9d. and Flour, &c., at proportionate rates; a brig to Glasgow, 7¾d. in shippers' bags; a schooner from Rio to a port in the United States, Coffee, 55c. ₱ bag; one from Union Island to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $20; a brig to Ponce, P. R., and back, Sugar, 36c., (cargo out free;) one, 230 tons, to Demerara, 50c. ₱ bbl.; one from Norfolk to Demerara, Hogshead Staves, $12; a bark, 350 tons, to Havana, $1,500; brig *Samuel Churchman* to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, barks *Ariel* and *Hermitage* to coast of Africa and back, a schooner to Pernambuco, with the privilege of Rio and Bahia, and a bark from Mobile to Brest, Timber, on private terms.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

TELLKAMPF & KITCHING'S MONTHLY WOOL CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 1, 1858.

Domestic Wool in general has been in good demand during the past month. Fleece Wool has been mostly taken up in small lots, but at our full quotations, by manufacturers who have been laying in stock until the new crop can be used, and our stocks have become quite moderate. The finest grades and best clips are entirely wanting, and our Wool growers should direct their attention to full blood-Merino flocks more than they are doing. We feel bound to call the attention of Wool-growers to the putting up of their fleeces in better condition, free of dung-locks, unwashed and dead wool packed inside the fleece, and not using bed-twine, or more than is absolutely necessary to tie up the fleece. They will find it pays best to offer their Wool done up in every respect superior and more honest than it has hitherto been. Pulled Wool has advanced a trifle on our last quotations. There is but little stock left, especially of the medium qualities, for which there has been most demand. We do not perceive much encouragement for the manufacturers at the present state of the Dry Goods and Wool market. The improved feeling amongst them may be attributed to a hope of more remunerative prices for their fabrics in the fall, at which time, it is supposed, there will be a better demand than for some time past. Manufacturers and dealers appeared determined to exercise prudence in purchases during the coming clip. We learn from well informed parties that the coming clip will be larger by 30 per cent than last year. Such a mild winter as we have just passed helps to increase the quantity grown, as it evidently decreases the mortality usually prevailing among sheep in severe Winters. There is but little to be said about fine foreign Wools. The only sales of importance have been in Cape Wool, mostly in the grease. Fine Mesillo has been neglected, and but little has been sold. The market has been depressed in low foreign Wools. There has been a slight decline, and the demand limited to certain kinds. Manufacturers offer lower prices now than in the beginning of May, which is sufficient reason for the continued stagnation in these qualities. The last accounts from the London auction sales report that Australian Washed Wool declined 2d.@ 2½d.; Washed Cape, 1½d.@2d., and all Wool in the grease, from both Colonies, 1d.@1½d. ₱ lb. The sales have not been so well attended, in consequence of the proximity of the approaching clip in Germany and throughout the Continent.

Weekly Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 2.

FLOUR—The receipts of the last week have not been as large as the previous week, and the stocks on the market were nearly moderate. The demand has been fair, and prices have not materially varied, sales foot up 8,400 bbls. closing at $3 62@$3 75 for good to very choice super. Upper Lake; $3 75@$4 12 for common to choice extra do.; $3 70@$3 80 for good to choice super. Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $3 87@$4 25 for common to choice extra do.; $4 37 @$4 75 for double extra and favorite brands.

WHEAT—The difference between the receipts and shipments of wheat thus far this season is small. Demand the past week has been more active than any week of the season. Sales foot up 285,000 bushels, opening 68½c @69c. for Chicago Spring; 70c.@71c for Milwaukee Club; 80c. for Red Ohio and Indiana; 85½c. for Common White Canada; and closing at 70c. for Spring; 70½c.@72c. for Club; 81c. for Red; 85c. for White Wisconsin and 87c for do. Indiana.

CORN—The supply of Corn is now very light, and has not been large at any time. Market rather advanced during the week. Sales foot up 80,000 bushels, closing at 53½c.@54c. for Indiana and Ohio, and 55c.@56c. for prime Illinois—the latter nominal.

OATS—Have been scarce during the week, and in good demand. Market at the close firmer. Sales foot up 91,000 bushels, opening at 32c.@32½c. for Lower and Upper Lake, and closing at 33½c.@34c. for do.

BARLEY—Has been quiet, and quotations prices nominal at 40c.@45c. for Canada; 40c.@42c. for No. 2 Western; and 45c@46c. for No. 1 do.

RYE—Has been in fair demand, and more plenty. Prices without much change. Sales 6,000 bushels during the week at 54c.@54½c.

FREIGHTS—By Canal, rates fell off during the week since last Tuesday, and close at 11c. for CORN, 12c. for Wheat, and 45c. for Flour to New-York.

DETROIT CATTLE MARKET, May 31.—Market buoyant for all kinds of stock, the demand being fully equal to the supply. Beeves are worth $3@$3 75 ₱ cwt. gross, according to quality. Hogs, $4@4 75 gross. Calves and Sheep, $3@3 75 gross. Lambs, $1@$1 75 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HITT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

6 CENTS PER ROLL FOR WALL PAPER, worth 10c., At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

12 CENTS PER ROLL for OAK WALL PAPER, worth 18c. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

75 CENTS A PIECE for 6-feet GOLD SHADES, worth $1 25, At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$1 50 for GOLD SHADES, Broadway price $2. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$4 50 FOR 12 YARDS EMBROIDERED DRAPERY, Broadway price $5. At D. K. LALOR'S, 261 Greenwich-st.

$2 PER PAIR for LACE CURTAINS, Broadway price $10. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st. Between Robinson and Murray sts.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY, EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF IRON FENCES, IRON BEDSTEADS AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK. BUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, NO 312 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, near Pearl-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Soap it is well known, cures *TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES TENDER FLESH*, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 WALKER STREET, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—Executed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, by JOSEPH CALROW, No. 435 Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the *Times* Building.

KID GLOVE CLEANER.—THE GENUINE Jouven's inodorous preparation for instantly cleaning kid gloves of all colors, without the slightest smell, for sale at the old stand No. 502 Broadway. Agents have a bottle open to prove its operation. Try before buying. One bottle cleans 50 pair. Price 25 cents. A liberal discount to the trade Remember No. 502 Broadway.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED TO order, and ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and LETTER PRESS PRINTING executed in a superior manner. Every requisite for BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, COMPANIES and MERCHANTS furnished of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, by WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

DRY GOOD

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—An Organic Affection—Last Days of Brigham Young.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Man Without a Head—Monsieur Mallet—His Last Legs.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Ronzani Ballet Troupe. Afternoon and Evening—A Painter's Illusion—Therese, the Orphan of Geneva.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Lola Montez's Lecture—Wits and Women of Paris.

BOWERY THEATRE—Carpenter of Rouen—Fate, or the Children of Love—The Artful Dodger.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Wacousta—Dame Trot—Cattle Stealers

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Miller's Maid—Evening—Rosalind Hubert.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Woman's Rights Convention—Phœnix Brothers.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Happy Uncle Tom—Cupid's Victims.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Washington* leaves N. Y. for Liverpool June 5
The *Moses Taylor* leaves New-York for Aspinwall June 5
The *Africa* leaves New-York for Liverpool June 9

☞ J. P. Pope, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the California Times. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A brief dispatch from Augusta, Ga., which will be found elsewhere, contains a partial confirmation of the rumor which prevailed in Washington on Tuesday, and mentioned in the Times of yesterday morning, to the effect that a collision had actually taken place between an American and a British war-vessel. The foundation for the rumor will be found in the fact, that an American vessel has been fired into by a British cruiser, off Pensacola, Fla., and a person on board of her killed and that the U. S. steamer *Fulton* at last accounts was in chase of the offender. The name of the cruiser which committed the outrage is not given.

The brig *Mianus*, of New-York, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Jamaica, with a load of logwood, was overhauled by the British steamer *Styx* on thd 20th inst., when within about nine or ten miles of the Florida coast. Signal guns were fired (blank shots) for him to heave to. Capt. Purkis set his colors and kept on his course, but the steamer was placed directly in his track and stopped. The brig was then hove to and was boarded by a boat from the steamer. The officer asked the usual questions, but did not enter the cabin or demand to see the papers. Three English vessels, with their colors flying, were in company with the brig, but were not noticed by the *Styx*. When asked to explain why they were allowed to pass, the officer replied "they are British vessels," and also repeated what he had told Captain Howe, of the *Mobile*, that he was ordered to board all American vessels he met with. He gave Capt. Purkis some information about new light-houses on the coast, and bidding him civilly "good afternoon" went on board his steamer.

The Cunard steamship *America* from Liverpool on the 22d ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, bringing three days' later intelligence from Europe. The threatened Ministerial crisis in England has passed over, and the Derby Ministry still retain office. Mr. Cardwell has been induced to withdraw his resolution of censure against the Government for their dispatch to the Governor-General of India. The reason for this step is attributed to the publication of certain letters from Sir James Outram, in which he earnestly and strongly protested against Lord Canning's confiscation policy. There is again serious trouble between Great Britain and Naples, in consequenc of the latter refusing to grant reparation for the unjust imprisonment of the engineers in the *Cagliari* affair. The *Times* has an article on Central American affairs, in which particular mention is made of the Yrissari treaty and its supposed conflict with the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. The latter, the *Times* insists, cannot be abrogated. The light in which the Madrid Press regard the movement to establish a protectorate over Mexico is also somewhat curious. Our Madrid cotemporaries think that the proposition is an insult to Spain. The Atlantic Telegraph enterprise progresses favorably, and all preparations have been completed for the experimental trip.

Congress was active, and to some extent quarrelsome, yesterday. The members seem determined upon closing the session on Monday. In the Senate Mr. Mason procured Saturday to be named for considering as a special order his British-aggression resolutions. Gen. Houston succeeded in bringing the Senate to an expression on his Mexican Protectorate policy. The vote was unfavorable. Ayes 16, Nays 30. He declared that if the Government failed to take the matter in hand, citizens would, and signified his own readiness to participate in an expedition into Mexico, which should not be liable to the charge of fillibustering, nor amenable to the reproach of marauding. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was discussed at length. Mr. Simmons offered a Tariff project, which was ruled out of order. In a thin Senate, Mr. Chandler's motion to appropriate $54,000 for the St. Clair Fats, was carried, much to the consternation of the Administration members, but Mr. Slidell changed his vote so as to move a reconsideration, when the Senate adjourned for fear more mischief might be done. In the House the Fort Snelling case was up again. Mr. Clark, of New-York, offered a series of resolutions very much in the vein of the sentiments usually expressed over Railroad disasters. The affair was very deplorable and reprehensible, but nobody was to blame, least of all the Secretary of War. These did not pass, and the first of the Committee's resolutions was also rejected, when the House laid the whole subject on the table. Then came the question of the Dacotah delegate, which is important as involving somebody's pay and mileage. In the course of the debate Mr. Harris, of Illinois, and Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, found occasion to become angry and to call each other liars. As they are both honorable men, and entirely incapable of falsehood, we must think that neither told the truth. The Dacotah matter was not ended when the House adjourned.

We learn from Yucatan that a Convention, ratified by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Supreme Government, has been entered into for the division of this Mexican State. This plan, it is presumed, will terminate the civil war that has for so long raged in Yucatan. The two new States will be called Campeachy and Yucatan.

The New-Hampshire Legislature met yesterday morning. The Senate consists of nine Republicans, and three Democrats, and the House of two hundred Republicans and one hundred and fifteen Democrats. The Senate elected Austin F. Pike, Republican, as President, and the House organized by the election of N. B. Bryant, Republican, as Speaker, by eighty-two majority over Walter Hartman, Democrat—Henry C. Kent being elected Clerk, and Edward Sawyer, Assistant Clerk. The principal business will be the choosing of a United States Senator, and it is thought the session will not extend over a month.

The Swill-Milk Committee of the Board of Health, met yesterday afternoon, and received testimony from Dr. Francis, Dr. Griscom, and a number of others. The substance of the evidence was, that swill-milk is impure, and is the cause of a great deal of disease in children. The Committee meet again on Saturday.

Recorder Barnard delivered his decision yesterday, in the case of Comptroller Flagg *vs.* James B. Smith and John Fitzpatrick, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the City Treasury of $10,000, in connection with a contract for paving Forty-ninth-street. The suit has, from time to time, occupied the Recorder's attention at great length—has elicited considerable bitterness from the counsel employed in the matter, Ex-Judge Whiting and Mr. John Graham, and has been duly reported in our columns. Mr. Devlin, Ex-Street Commissioner, was one of the witnesses in the case, and it was at one time thought that he would be held as an accomplice in the alleged fraud. Such, however, is not the case The Recorder decides that the entry of $12,823 10, in the assessment roll, instead of $2,823 10, which was the actual contract for the paving of the said street, was fraudulently made by the defendent Smith, who is accordingly held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for the crime of forgery in the second degree. The Recorder also decides that Fitzpatrick was in no way connected with the said interpolation and forgery. The entire decision, at the present time, is especially worthy of attention.

The Academy of Medicine last night heard a very valuable paper on the placental circulation from Prof. Dalton, of the Twenty-third-street College. A series of resolutions condemning swill-milk as the cause of a large portion of the infant mortality of this City was offered by Dr. Gardner and seconded by Dr Griscom. After a sharp discussion, both upon the facts alleged in and upon the language of the resolutions, they were laid on the table by a vote of 35 to 24.

The Vestry of Dr. Cheever's Church was completely filled last evening by an audience listening to a lecture given by the Rev. Mr. Bourne, a Congregational minister of this City, the subject being "The Bible and Common Schools." The speaker confined himself almost entirely to the demolition of the positions recently assumed by Archbishop Hughes, and maintained that the notorious increase of crime, and especially among young persons, was directly attributable to the growth of Romanism, and to the participation and influence of Romanists in politics, and not, as the Archbishop had said, to the faulty constitution of our Common Schools. Mr. Bourne urged his hearers not to listen to the agents of the foreign Pontiff, and in reference to the recent action in the Board of Education, a vote of 13 to 10 to lay on the table the question of the unconstitutionality of the proceedings of the lower Board, in excluding the Bible from thirteen schools in this City, he believed that so long as shoulder-hitters and rumsellers were mainly instrumental in the election of members of the Board of Education, such a vote was by no means surprising.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening. The question concerning the propriety of directing that the Bible be read in the Public Schools was warmly discussed. A preamble and resolution, recommending but not directing the reading of the Bible at the opening and closing at the daily exercises at the Public Schools, was finally adopted, and the Board adjourned without the adoption of any other business.

The examination of Henry Dwight, at the suit of Stewart Brown, of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., for alleged perjury in connection with the relation borne by the defendants, Brown & Co. to the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, was resumed yesterday, before the City Judge. The examination of Mr. Potter was concluded, and Mr. Stoughton moved for Mr. Dwight's discharge, in default of evidence of the commission of any offence. Mr. Hall spoke at great length in opposition to the discharge, and the Judge, though denying Mr. Stoughton's motion, agreed to hear further argument this morning.

The Cattle markets were largely supplied yesterday with an unusual good lot of bullocks. The receipts for the week ending yesterday were 3,574, against 2,892 the previous week. 1,949 the corresponding week last year, and a weekly average in 1857 of 3.143. Prices declined about ½c. Compared with this date last year, Beef is fully 4c. ₱ lb. cheaper.

The General Markets, yesterday, were inactive for Cotton. A fair business was transacted in Flour, Wheat, and Corn. Prices of desirable lots of grain favored sellers. Provisions were sparingly dealt in. Rio Coffee was in moderate request. Sugars were less active, yet closed with increased firmness. Spirits Turpentine was more sought after, at improved prices. Freights were depressed and easier, with 747 vessels of all classes in port.

The War-Making Power.

Senator Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced a very extraordinary bill in the Senate on Tuesday. We print it in another column. It proposes a complete revolution in the whole method of making war, and proposes, in effect, to place in the hands of the President—not temporarily or in an emergency, but *permanently*,—the absolute power of waging war, in its worst and most odious form, upon any other nation. It provides, in the first place, that whenever the United States shall be injured, in any manner, in their flag, citizens or property,—if the President shall deem delay incompatible with the honor and dignity of the Republic, he shall have power to use such force as he may deem necessary to redress the wrong, and prevent its repetition. This is going quite far enough, certainly,—since it transfers from Congress to the Executive the power of making war at his discretion. But, the provision is made, nominally at least, for an emergency—and in that fact may be found some excuse for it.

But the bill goes on to provide that, in all cases of claims against foreign powers, when they are of such a nature as to justify reprisals by the Government, the claim shall be filed in the State Department, referred to the Court of Claims, and, if approved by that Court, sent to the Government against which it is preferred. If, within a certain designated time, redress is not obtained, the State Department may issue a special letter of reprisal against the property and effects of the Government in default, *and of its subjects and citizens*. This substantially clothes the President with power to seize the property of any foreign nation, or of its subjects, whenever he shall deem such a proceeding necessary to satisfy a private claim. It cuts off entirely the intervention of Congress,—takes the whole case away from its jurisdiction, and makes the President the only authority whose assent is essential to the waging of a war with any foreign power.

We cannot believe that Congress is likely to invest the Executive with so dangerous and tremendous a prerogative. The Constitution expressly gives to Congress the power of making war, and the responsibility which every case of difference with a foreign nation involves, cannot be shaken off by any such sweeping legislation as is now proposed. We trust Congress will insist on retaining within its own hands the functions of peace and war with which it is clothed by the Constitution. It would be an unmanly shrinking from responsibility to attempt to devolve them upon another department of the Government. Let Congress examine every case of outrage and injustice from other nations for itself,—and take such action as it may reuuire.

General Houston and Mexico.—Some words which fell from General Houston in the Senate, yesterday, give color to a recent rumor that, after the adjournment of Congress, he intends to lead a body of armed men into Mexico. He was speaking upon his plan for a Mexican Protectorate, and said that if this Government does not interpose in the name of outraged humanity in Mexico, men will be found who will not shrink from interposing to protect their rights and the rights of their fellow-citizens.

Considering the character and antecedents of Gen. Houston, in connection with the circumstances of Mexico at the present time, these words may perhaps be significant. Our people will not remain indifferent, whatever the Government may do, to the anomalous condition of that extensive and adjacent republic. It will be a matter of regret should any incursion of a fillibustering character be made, and the only way to prevent such an occurrence is the realization of the Protectorate or some similar project, under the authority of the United States. But Congress has shown no disposition to take steps in this direction, although our relations with Mexico and Central America constitute the most important of all our foreign interests.

Under the circumstances it is by no means impossible that General Houston should be chosen to lead a force into Chihuahua and Sonora—perchance to the capital City itself. He is in the full vigor of his mental and bodily faculties. His age is 65. Both his own countrymen and the Mexicans know something of his military prowess. Who shall say that he will not again make himself conspicuous as a daring and victorious military leader?

Quarantining Small-Pox.

It must be very annoying to one who arrives in our bay, languid and exhausted with the qualms of a twenty five days' tossing on the ocean, Trinity's spire and the Crystal Palace dome, and the chimney of his own house lying clear in sight, his trunks packed for immediate debarkation, and his mouth watering for the early greeting of his family, to be told at Quarantine that inasmuch as somebody had small-pox on board during the passage, he must go inside the Quarantine inclosure and make himself as comfortable as may be for seven days more. The loss of time, the irksomeness of imprisonment within even a Staten Island pickle, and the home-sickness inevitable to a family man after a long absence and his family within an hour's sail if he were set at liberty, are only compensated by the remembrance that for the week of leisure, the ship-owners foot the board bills, that it is the law, and that it would be a still greater annoyance to carry a loathsome disease into the bosom of one's family, and to be pointed out as the man who caused undertakers to be greatly in demand in every neighborhood he visits. Our Health Officer has been very strict in enforcing a compliance with the regulations in these respects. He has been very roundly abused for it of course, both in this port and other ports, like Boston and Quebec, where they do things after a different fashion. But the facts show that our blamed Health Officer and his stringent quarantine have alone saved us from rotting with small-pox. During the last ten months, ten vessels, with an aggregate of 3,328 passengers have been detained at Quarantine on account of small-pox. The number of cases on board at the time of arrival was 81, and 83 cases broke out among the passengers after they had been landed at Quarantine. How many hundreds more would have developed it but for their immediate vaccination can never be known, but certainly the annoyances of the detention of passengers were sufficiently atoned for by the prevention of the broad-cast infection that would be inevitable under a less rigid system. Both the regulations so much complained of,—the vaccination of every person on board and his five or seven days' detention within Quarantine inclosures—are founded in reason. The vaccination is necessary because no one can say who has not been exposed to the infection, and with the careless vaccination that is customary the world over, Russia alone perhaps excepted, even the vaccinated might suffer slight symptoms of the varioloid, which, however, would suffice to infect with genuine small-pox any unvaccinated infant. The seven days' detention is wise, because a person exposed to the infection on the day of landing could not be pronounced entirely safe within that time. And to those not exposed until near the termination of the voyage, the immediate vaccination would be likely to modify, if not prevent, the coming disease; for, while the variolous disease requires nearly a fortnight to be developed, the vaccine disease has thoroughly entered the system, and done all it can toward modifying the variolous within seven days. Hence, the seven days are quite sufficient.

It is a significant fact that, though there are over a dozen deaths from small-pox weekly, in this City, not one of them during the year has been traceable to vessels arriving here from abroad; and that many are directly caused by the infection of emigrants arriving by way of Boston and Canada. With as loose a way as prevails "down East," of admitting infected vessels to the wharves of New-York, there is no question that nearly a hundred emigrants fully charged with the poison of small-pox would have been emptied upon the City, or dispatched, messengers of death, over the lines of Railroad that radiate from the metropolis. To those who are disposed to revile the Health Officer and abuse the Board of Health, for the stringency of the New York Quarantine, we commend a careful perusal of the following table, compiled by Dr. Walser, of the Marine Hospital on Staten Island. The fourth column exhibits the number of cases removed to the Hospital immediately on arrival, and the fifth the number of cases that broke out during the detention at Quarantine, among the presumed to be well when they landed:

Date of Arrival at N. Y.	Names of Vessels.	Port of Clearance.	No. of Pas'n-gers.	No. ca's ar'd.	No. after l'd'g.
July 14	Ellen Austin	Liverpool	497	21	39
July 16	Albert Gallatin	Liverpool	581	16	28
Aug. 4	Amalia	Bremen	143	4	2
Aug. 11	Carolina	Bremen	165	2	..
Sept. 1	Reinhart	Bremen	337	16	3
May 10	Universe	Liverpool	239	2	..
May 21	Havoest	Havre	256	5	3
May 21	Dewitt Clinton	Liverpool	437	5	2
May 22	Alberto	Bremen	377	3	5
May 25	American Union	Liverpool	296	7	1
Totals			3,328	81	83

How They Manage Duels in France.—As we borrow so many of our ideas on the proprieties of life in the higher walks of society from France, it is of considerable importance to us when a new mode is inaugurated in Paris, whether it be in the shape of a bonnet, the color of a coat, the composition of a salad, the arrangement of a quadrille, or the method of fighting a duel; for, sooner or later, the fashion is sure to find its way across the Atlantic, and be adopted from Maine to Minnesota. It is with no small degree of alarm, therefore, that we have read the account of the savage duel recently fought in Paris, between Mr. Henri de Pene, a writer on the *Figaro*, and several officers of the army. Mr. De Pene had given offence to the military officers by certain playful articles which he wrote, and a great number of these choleric gentlemen assembled at the *Café du Helder* to decide upon the proper method of punishing the satirist for his insolence. It argues badly for the chivalric character of the imperial army that these officers concocted a scheme for murdering Mr. De Pene, under the pretence of fighting a duel with him. They drew lots to determine who should have the honor of giving him the first challenge, and then resolved that he should fight forty odd of them in succession. But of course this design was not imparted to him, and he promptly met the officer who sent him the challenge—a nephew, as it appears, of General Espinasse—and disabled him by wounding him in the arm. Immediately another officer came upon the ground, and slapped Mr. Pene in the face with a glove. A fight ensued on the instant, when Mr. De Pene fell, dangerously wounded in the abdomen. But, if he had disarmed his second adversary, there were forty more waiting to attack him, until he should fall by the hands of one of them. In the whole history of the duello there is no account of a more savage and murderous attack than this. It can hardly be called anything else than a deliberate design to commit murder. It is proper to state that the affair has caused great excitement, if not indignation, even in Paris, and it will be well to wait in this country to see whether this new rule in the code of arms is adopted by the French, before we think of imitating these brave officers of the Imperial army.

Kansas Affairs.

We have a large budget of correspondence from Kansas, for only part of which, in the crowded state of our columns, can we make room this morning. The outrages, in a portion of the Territory, seem to be extending, and growing more and more bloody in their character. They are undoubtedly connected more or less with the Free State and Pro-Slavery controversy which has distracted the Territory, though it would probably be unjust to hold either party responsible for the excesses of all its followers. Montgomery, who seems to have been the leader on one side, has been ordered to disband his men and surrender his Commission in the Territorial Militia. Governor Denver has sent to the scene of the disturbances for information, and promises to take effectual measures to put a stop to them. He seems to enjoy the confidence of all parties.

The instructions of General Cass to the Governor, in regard to the election, are published, and will be read with interest. We think they are eminently fair and just, and that they indicate a sincere desire, on the part of the Administration, to secure at the election a fair expression of the will of the people on the question of admission fo the Union. The Commissioners have fixed upon the 2d of August as the day of election. This is the day of the State election in Missouri—and its selection will tend to prevent the introduction of voters from that State. The Commission seem to be acting very fairly and properly, also, in their selection of Judges.

We trust we may regard the political troubles of Kansas as nearly at an end.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners paid a visit of inspection, accompanied by several invited guests, to the Institutions on Ward's Island yesterday. The number of immigrants now there is about 1,100, of whom about 700 are in the hospitals. The conduct of the Institutions appeared to be exceedingly judicious, and the result is shown in the greatly improved appearance of the grounds and the still more marked improvement in the finances of the Board. The old system of maintaining the inmates in idleness, and paying servants to do all the work of the Island,—farming, gardening, smoothing the grounds, cooking and even washing and ironing for them,—has been discarded and all the inmates who are well are required to work. The result has been an immense economy in the administration of the Institutions on the Island. The grounds are kept in order, an extensive and very fine sea-wall has been built, fifty or sixty acres of land are in excellent cultivation, and all this work, as well as the other service of the various buildings, is done almost wholly by the inmates.

In another particular the policy of the Board is worthy of attention and imitation wherever circumstances will permit. Their buildings for the sick *are separated from one another*, which prevents contagion and secures much better ventilation than is possible where all are under one roof. They are plain and inexpensive structures, admirably adapted to the purposes they are designed to serve. If it be not too late, we would direct the attention of the Ten Governors to this matter, as they are on the point of spending a very large sum of money in a building which we fear will prove far less suitable to the objects for which it is designed than these admirable and economical structures upon Ward's Island. Where there is ground sufficent to build upon, we believe the testimony of physicians and all others concurs in the opinion that isolated buildings—small, well-aired and cheap—are far preferable to more showy and expensive structures.

After examining the grounds and the buildings, the Companyd dined at the residence of the Superintendent, Captain Pillsbury, to whose energy and executive ability the Commissioners cheerfully award the credit of very much of the improvement which has taken place in the conduct of their affairs. A few years more of such service as he is rendering, will place the Commission beyond the reach of cavil, or of doubt as to its utility and economy.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—A perfectly excellent performance of Verdi's "Traviata" was given last night to a fine and fashionable audience. If there had been some preliminary puffing in the case of Mme. Gazzaniga, with an elevation of prices to five dollars on her arrival here, it is probable the attendance would have been larger. But, considering that she has rested throughout solely on her own merits, the attendance was almost better than could have been expected. We very much doubt if Piccolomini is greater in this character; she certainly cannot surpass Mme. Gazzaniga in merely dramatic conception; her voice is scarcely fresher, and it is hardly probable that she shows more evidence of an incomplete musical education. Human emotion is the same in all parts of the world, and if Mme. Gazzaniga can excite it here in a preëminent degree, (which she does,) it is unreasonable to suppose that Mlle. Piccolomini is much greater for doing the same thing in London. Of one thing we are quite certain, he lady who is now our prima donna, merits the study and appreciation of our best audiences. She is an artiste whose value it may happen we shall not fully perceive until she is no longer ours. In the "Traviata," she is almost unapproachable. Her acting in the second and third acts, is in itself a study. It is impossible to listen to the performance without emotions of the liveliest pleasure.

Messrs. Brignoli and Amodio, in their old *rôles*, played admirably; the Orchestra, with Maretzek in his original and proper place, was excellent; and indeed, the entire performance was one which reflects credit on the management. We are glad to hear that the "Traviata" will be repeated on Friday.

The Mammoth Opera Scheme.

New-York, Wednesday, June 2, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see the letter of "An Opera Goer," in your paper of this morning, criticizing the projected operatic enterprise. All that I desire is to learn the opinions of the people upon this subject, and to conduct operations accordingly. Although the proposed subscription is more than half filled, and the prospect is not unfavorable for obtaining the requisite number of subscribers before the 10th inst., I have no disposition to bring to this country any array of talent at a price higher than the public is quite willing to pay. The proposal to reproduce in New-York every detail of the London Opera-House at sixty per cent. lower than the prices charged there, if too exorbitant, certainly proves that the English "opera-goers" are very short-sighted in paying so much "too dear for their whistle." I confess that the intimation that from the names of Piccolini, Giuglini, Tiens, Ortolani, Belart, and all the well-known artists of Mr. Lumley's Operatic Troupe, only two or three are worth importing, sounds, at least, very strangely from "An Opera-Goer," nor do I conceive that the public will sustain him in the idea that the Grand Ballet, which is always a great feature in European Opera-Houses, is beneath our notice when led by such artists as Pocchim, Rosati, Annetta, and perhaps Cerito, Penea, Nena and Marie Taglioni.

However, I write this merely to say that it is of no particular moment to me whether this scheme, in its proposed form, is carried out or not. I have laid my programme before the public in no spirit of dictation, but only, as I said, to test its disposition to support a colossal undertaking—and its consummation rests entirely with the public. If they think the project is premature, or that they are "paying too much for the whistle," I have no fault to find, but, on the contrary, I shall be quite content to let operatic matters be carried on as usual, by others, while I pursue certain plans which I know are feasible, and which are already in a state of progress. Of two things rest assured; first, that I shall not, at this stage of my career, call on the public to patronise any scheme which is *unworthy* of their support; and secondly, that I am not now, and probably never shall be, reduced to the pitiable position of the unhappy Micawber, who was always "waiting for something to turn up." Truly yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches Expected from England.

Defeat of the Mexican Protectorate Project.

The Fort Snelling Resolutions Laid on the Table.

The Wants of the Navy—Probable Extension of the Session—The Nebraska Land Scheme—Expected Trouble at the Washington Election, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, June 2.

Intimations received to-day by telegraph warrant the belief that the steamers from England brought important dispatches, which will arrive here to-morrow, and there are also intimations that they will be pacific in character.

The hints contained in Sam Houston's remarks to-day on his Mexican Protectorate resolutions, concerning important events shortly to take place in Mexico, demonstrating still further the propriety of his proposition, refer to circumstances well known to two or three Seators and a few others here, but do not afford a shadow of foundation for reports of fillibustering movements. It is Houston's intention to visit Arizona and Sonora during the recess, but the circumstances alluded to afford a guaranty against fillibusterism, even if any were designed.

Secretary Toucey says the Navy Department cannot get along without a greater addition to the Navy than ten sloops. The necessities of the service actually demand twenty or more, in order to occupy the stations where American men-of-war are needed, and afford proper facilities for the relief and repair of vessels.

The Collins people profess that they shall be able to effect an extension of the session a week. Circumstances may do it for them, as the Senate is making very slow time on the Appropriation bills; but there is not such an anxiety to pass the Collins bill as will produce an extension on that account.

The great scheme to donate lands for railroads in Nebraska has drawn togeither a large and active lobby, who are using all means to obtain the grant. One of the prominent parties is J. O. Edwards, Ex-M. C. from Ohio, whose peculiar financial talents are well known in connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Berrett's friends are besieging the Senate to pass the bill regulating the elections in this city, without which his election is considered doubtful. The bill, however, takes away the revenue of the poll taxes from the schools, and on this accouut Gov. Brown refuses to report it from the Committee.

It is said that a large party of the Baltimore Plug-Uglies, armed with guns, are staying in the suburbs, and intend interfering in the election on Monday. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, June 2.

Certain actions were brought against collectors and other Federal officers in New-York, and Mr. McKeon, then District-Attorney, in pursuance of special orders or general instructions, appeared and took measures for their defence. While the actions were pending, Mr. McKeon was superseded by Mr. Sandwick; hence rose the questions by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney-General, who has decided, first, that the District-Attorney cannot in any case charge more for his services than the fee bill expressly allows him to receive; second, that when a ministerial or other officer is sued for an act done in the lawful discharge of his duty, the Government who employed him is bound to stand between him and the consequences; that if done at the request of the Department that it is for it to pay him such sum of money as may be agreed upon, and that if the act is done in bad faith, the officer is to take care of himself; and third, that it is for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to decide whether the outgoing Attorney shall cease all communication with the pending suits against the Collectors, but that where the cases have been prepared by the late Attorney, it is better to employ him as an Assistant.

The House Judiciary Committee took final action to-day, in the case of Judge Watrous, of Texas. Eight members were present. They were equally divided on the question as to whether he should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. One side being neutralized by the other, the question was thus brought to a close.

The impression is now general that the session of Congress will be prolonged beyond Monday, probably two weeks. The Senate have yet to dispose of seven or eight public appropriation bills, and have made the British-agression resolutions the special order for Saturday. In addition to this there is other business requiring the concurrent action of that body.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Wednesday, June 2.

The business was of no public interest until 1 o'clock, when Mr. Mason procured the consent of the Senate to make the resolutions concerning the British aggressions the special order for Saturday noon.

Mr. Houston, of Texas, tried to bring up his resolutions in reference to a protectorate over Mexico In speaking to the resolution he said, if the Government of this nation do not interfere in the name of outraged humanity in Mexico, men will be found who will not shrink from interposing to protect their rights and the rights of their fellow-citizens. He himself could not hesitate if necessity demanded him to do so. They who do will neither be liable to the name of fillibusters, nor amenable to the reproach of marauding. Therefore, he demanded an expression by yeas and nays of opinion by the Senate to show whether they will really do anything or nothing in the matter.

Mr. Hunter here suggested that he hoped the Senator would accept the Senate's expression of opinion as decisive.

A vote was taken, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Clingman, Fitch, Hale Houston, Johnson, (Tennessee,) Mallory, Polk Pugh, Rice, Simmons, Slidell, Stuart, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wright—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Clark, Clay, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Green, Hamlin, Hammond, Harlan, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Kennedy, King, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Seward, Thompson, (Kentucky,) Wilson and Yulee—30.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Simmons introduced as an amendment a lengthy rearrangement of the tariff, which was ruled out of order.

Mr. Crittenden offered an amendment to continue the publication of American State papers since 1832, printing 3,000 copies for Government use, and for the use of the public libraries and foreign Governments.

Mr. Toombs opposed it and Messrs. Seward, Benjamin and Cameron supported it.

Mr. Fessenden moved to amend the amendment by limiting the present progression of the work to ten volumes. Lost.

Mr. Toombs moved to amend by providing that the publication of the work shall not exceed the present prices of public printing, in which shape Mr. Crittenden's amendment passed by 33 against 16.

An attempt to apperd to the bill appropriations for the local business of the District of Columbia having failed, and several minor amendments having been moved and lost, Mr. Chandler renewed his motion to appropriate $54,600 for the St. Clair Flats.

A vote was taken on this, and few members being present it seemed as if it was carried, when Mr. Slidell changed his vote to "aye," thus acquiring the right to reconsider.

Before the result was announced the Administration moved to adjourn.

The Opposition called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which was carried by 28 against 13.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, June 2.

The House resumed the consideration of the Fort Snelling report.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, differed from the conclusions of both the majority and minority reports. There was not the slightest ground for impeaching the personal official integrity of the Secretary of War—but the management of the sale was injudicious and improper. It was probable or possible that there was an entire want of power for the sale, and it was probably voidable because of the circumstances attending it.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois, said when he offered the resolution of inquiry on which this report was made, he disclaimed making any charge of fraud or corruption against any one. He did not now believe that the Secretary acted corruptly or dishonestly, but was deceived in the selection of an agent to effect the sale.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, appealed to the House, in view of the short time remaining of the session, to come to a vote. He presumed every man had made up his mind. He moved the previous question, and the motion was seconded.

Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, closed the debate. He contended that the sale could not be justified by law, usage, practice or morals. The act throughout was wrong. He defended the report of the majority.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, offered a series of resolutions, the first of which, that the evidence reported by the Select Committee as to the recent sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation, has failed to exhibit any fact or circumstances impeaching the personal or official integrity of the Secretary of War, was adopted 133 against 60.

Mr. Russell, of New-York, moved to table the whole subject. Lost—68 against 140.

The second resolution of Mr. Clark, which declares that the management of the sale by the agents authorized by the Secretary to conduct the same, was injudicious and improper, and resulted by reason of the want of publicity, in the exclusion of that competition among persons desirous of purchasing, which, under the circumstances, should have been permitted, was adopted 123 against 64.

Mr. Clark's other two resolutions were adopted, disapproving of the terms of the sale, and directing that the evidence taken by the Select Committee be transmitted to the Secretary of War, to the end that in conjunction with the Attorney-General he may adopt such measures in respect to the sale as in his opinion the public interests may require.

The House, by 88 against 108, refused to substitute Mr. Clark's resolutions for the resolutions of the majority of the Select Committee.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, moved to table the whole subject. Disagreed to by 5 majority.

The first resolution was defeated by 5 majority.

Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, moved to table the remainder, and the motion was agreed to, 83 against 76.

Several bills of no general importance were then passed, including that of three years' full pay of a Commander of the Navy, to the widow of Capt. Herndon.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, called up the report of the Committee on Elections, requesting to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Mr. N. G. Fuller, asking admission as Delegate from Dacotah, and in favor of giving Mr. Kingsbury his seat as Delegate from Minnesota, or Territory outside of the State limits.

During the debate, Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, denied the right of Mr. Harris to hold the floor and give the members the privilege to speak by his permission.

Mr. Harris denied that Mr. Hughes had the right so to intimate.

Mr. Hughes—It was your course heretofore on this very floor.

Mr. Harris—It is false.

Mr. Hughes—You are a liar!

Mr. Harris—It is false, and you can wear it at your pleasure. The majority of the Committee on Elections, he said, took the ground that where an act of Congress establishes a territorial government and fixes the area of Territory, the carving out of the same does not repeal the said law by implication.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, supported the views of Mr. Harris.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, Mr. Clark, of Connecticut and Mr Gilmer, of North Carolina, join in the minority report that Mr. Fuller has the best evidence of being entitled to the seat, having alone been voted for outside the State limits of Minnesota.

Mr. Hughes offered and discussed an amendment, that the admission of the State of Minnesota dissolved the territorial organization, and that no one has a right to a seat as Delegate until it was authorized by statute. The Committee on Territories ought to inquire into the facts and ascertain whether there was a sufficient population for a Territorial Government.

Pending the question, the House adjourned.

Amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill—Retrenchment Needed—River and Harbor Improvements—Collector Schell and the Willett's Point Committee—Judge Douglas and the President.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, June 1, 1858.

The Senate has added about three millions of dollars to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, of which nearly the whole is for the improvement and embellishment of Washington City. The Capitol, the Aqueduct, the Treasury Department, the Public Grounds absorb the golden streams constantly setting towards the Treasury, as the sands of the Ethiopian desert swallow up the waters of the Niger. Our expenditures are upon a war scale in the midst of an Arcadian peace. The Mormons will not fight. Billy Bowlegs has surrendered, the Cayuses are as harmless as papooses, and yet the torrent of extravagance rolls on. General Wilson and Mr. Sherman affirm that the expenditures of next year will be $94,000,000, reckoning only such items as are now suggested or accepted by the Administration itself.

It is within the range of contingencies that the House will make a stand at the eleventh hour, and insist upon a present and practical beginning of the retrenchment reforms which Mr. Secretary Cobb insists upon as appropriate to the low state of the Treasury. As all bills will not be returned to the House before Friday, there is an excellent prospect of the extension of the session for another week.

The action of the Senate, to-day, postpones any effectual action for the improvement or protection of interior harbors and of river navigation, throughout this Administration. Mr. Pugh brought forward a bill embracing twenty-three items, and requiring an aggregate expenditure of only $585,000, which he proposed to add to the miscellaneous appropriation bill. It was supported in a brief and sententious speech by

killed is represented to have been very large, and the ceremonies imposing.

Annual Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, June 2.

The Annual Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America, commenced its session in this city this morning. About one hundred delegates from the middle and western States were present. The session was occupied this morning in the election of officers. The Rev. Dr. DEMAREST, of Hudson, N. J., being elected President, and the Rev. Dr. LEE, of Leeds, N. Y., Addressor. The Synod will remain in session about ten days.

The New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Wednesday, June 2.

The Legislature met this morning, and the House organized by the choice of N. B. BRYANT, Republican, as Speaker, by a vote of 194, against 112 for WALTER HARRIMAN. HENRY C. KENT was elected Clerk; EDWARD SAWYER, Assistant Clerk.

The Senate elected AUSTIN F. PIKE President of that body.

Twenty-Mile Race at Detroit.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 2.

The twenty-mile race over the Hamtramck Course, to-day between the Buffalo horse *Unknown*, and Detroit horse *Frank Granger*, was won by the latter. Time 66 minutes and 50 seconds.

The fifty-mile race advertised between the same horses did not come off.

Navigation on Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 2.

The steamer *Arabian* arrived this morning from Toronto, taking her place between Oswego and Toronto, in connection with the Collingwood route, and leaving here Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 2.

The Governor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of Mrs. HARTUNG, charged on a Coroner's inquest with poisoning her husband. She is supposed to be in New-York or New-Jersey.

Departure of the Niagara.

The R M. steamship *Niagara* sailed at noon, with 130 passengers for Liverpool and 15 for Halifax, and $112,000 in specie.

SWILL-MILK INVESTIGATION.

Origin and Progress of the "Cow Distemper."

Effects of Swill Upon Cows and of Swill-Milk Upon Children.

LONG TAILS VERSUS NO TAILS.

Testimony of Dr. Francis, Dr. Griscom, James Aitchison, Aaron C. Underhill, and Norman Van Nostrand.

There was a meeting of the Swill-milk Committee of the Board of Health, in Room No. 8 City Hall yesterday afternoon. The time set down for meeting was 2 o'clock; and at that hour the main room of the Clerk of the Common Council was nearly filled with men strongly impressed in favor of the milk drawn from the stump tailed animals that abound in the various swill-stables in this City and in Brooklyn. As the Committee did not appear at the time named, these men whiled away the time in offering bets on the excellent quality of swill-milk, and in denouncing those who differed with them, in terms more forcible than elegant. By and by, two members of the Committee (Alderman REED and TUOMEY) appeared in the main room, but instead of passing to No. 8, they entered the private room, and there remained for nearly an hour. Meanwhile, Dr. FRANCIS, Dr. A. K. GARDNER, Dr. REESE, Dr. GRISCOM and others, who had been notified to attend, were kept waiting in the other room. The impression was general that the Committee did not intend to meet; and under that impresstion, Dr. GARDNER and Dr. REESE left the Hall. Dr. FRANCIS was on his way out, when Messrs. TUOMEY and REED entered and took their seats.

Alderman TUOMEY arose, declared the Committee in session, and called for a bible.

While the Sergeant-at-arms was in search of the desired book, it was announced that Alderman TUCKER had been taken ill suddenly, and, consequently, would not be in attendance.

When the Sergeant returned, Alderman TUOMEY called Dr. FRANCIS, and requested the people in the room, which was crowded, to keep order, or they would be turned out. He declared it to be the intention of the Committee to investigate the matter thoroughly, and give every one a fair hearing. Alderman REED expressed similar sentiments. He was determined to have the matter investigated thoroughly and fairly, let the result be what it would.

The bible was then handed to Dr. JNO. W. FRANCIS, and he was sworn to tell all he knew in "relation to this swill-milk matter, and the Sixteenth-street stables."

Q.—(By Alderman REED)—Doctor, where do you reside? A.—No. 1 Bond-street.

Alderman REED—Doctor, we want to make a thorough investigation of this matter. Please state what you know in relation to it.

Dr. FRANCIS—I suppose any testimony that I could give would not differ materially from what has been given by other medical men.

Alderman REED—Well, we will take what you know, Doctor.

Dr. FRANCIS—There can be no manner of doubt about the bad effects of this swill-milk, as it is called, upon those who use it freely.

Q—What do you know in relation to the condition of the cows in the Sixteenth street stables? A.—There can be no doubt that cows confined in impure air, and fed upon distillery swill, must become diseased. I should say, using a human disease for illustration, that they live, during the time they are thus kept and fed, in a continuous state of *delirium tremens*. Their stomachs and livers are diseased; tubercles and ulcers appear; their teeth fall out, and their tails and hoofs fall off.

Q—How long is it since you gave any attention to this subject? A.—It is—let me see—it is about 23 years since I first had my attention called to the matter. It is not a new subject, it was thoroughly investigated by the medical faculty long ago, and the results are very fully reported in the books. I was one of a Committee of medical men appointed to investigate the subject a number of years ago by the Academy of Medicine, and it was then that I learned facts similar to what have been stated by other medical men. We have experienced great difficulty in treating children, in consequence of their having been fed upon this impure milk. It does not contain sufficient nor healthful nourishment. I have heard it stated again and again that you could not get any butter from a hogs-head of it; and such milk as that cannot but be injurious. I saw a great deal of the management of dairies when in Holland, and I wish our people would take their management for an example.

Q.—(by Aldermen TUOMEY)—Doctor, you have no knowledge of your own in relation to the quality of the milk, have you? A.—I never made any chemical examination of it myself. In that I have depended entirely upon the reports of gentlemen who were known to be good chemists.

Q—Do you think the meat of cows thus fed would be heal hy? A.—Certainly not. I believe it is generally known that animals that have been confined in impure air, and fed on swill, are not good for food. I think, gentlemen, that if the members of your Board of Aldermen were to be fed regularly upon such animals, your quorum would diminish very rapidly.

Alderman TUOMEY—Are you through?

Dr. FRANCIS (not noticing the Alderman's remark)—I have heard that the cooks have been obliged to leave the kitchen when they have been cooking swill-fed meat, in consequence of the unpleasant odor that arises from it.

Q.—You believe that the milk is bad? A.—I do. The medical faculty often meet with difficulty, as I have said before, in the treatment of children that are sick, when they are fed with this impure milk. We find that they are feeble, and do not come up after sickness as they should, and, generally, we find the cause in the impurity of the milk with which they are fed.

Alderman REED—Swill milk?

Dr. FRANCIS—Yes. I have found children feeble and waning, and not recovering as they should, and have discovered that the impurity of the milk they were using was the cause.

Alderman TUOMEY—Do you state these things of your own knowledge?

Dr. FRANCIS—As I have stated before, I say I have not analyzed the milk; in the matter of its ingredients, I take the testimony of competent chemists.

Alderman REED—Doctor, would milk brought in from the country, and suffered to remain until it should become sour, cause disease if it was given to children? A.—I think it would cause sickness, but not such sickness as is produced by the use of swill-milk.

Q.—Have you ever, in your practice, known of a case where a child was made sick by the use of swill-milk? A.—I have.

Q.—Did you know that the milk came from a swill-fed cow? Did you know what stables the milk came from? A.—I have never been able to trace the milk to its source, but I have known that it was impure, and that its impurity caused the disease.

Q—How did you find the milk? A.—As I have before stated, I have never made a chemical analysis, but I have found it deficient in the essential matter of good milk.

Alderman TUOMEY—All you have stated, Doctor, is from general rumor, is it not? A.—I know that milk from diseased cows is impure, and that when used it creates disease.

Alderman TUOMEY—Doctor, how long is it since you have been in the swill milk stables? A.—I think the last time was about five years ago.

Q.—(By Alderman REED.)—Would not milk from a cow just delivered of a calf, cause sickness? A.—Not the same as I have been speaking of. It would be different in nutritive qualities until a more advanced period.

Alderman TUOMEY—Doctor, Mr. CLINTON (who appeared in behalf of the stump-tails) will now ask you a few questions.

Mr. FRANK LESLIE objected to the admission of counsel on one side unless there should be counsel on the other. He thought that, properly, the investigation should be made by the Committee, and not by counsel feed by any particular party.

Alderman REED said the Committee did not desire any advice as to their course; and that when they wanted his, they would call for it.

Alderman TUOMEY said Mr. LESLIE could get counsel if he desired.

FRANK LESLIE—I was not aware that counsel would be allowed to ask questions.

Alderman TUOMEY—Mr. CLINTON was here last time and asked questions.

FRANK LESLIE and several others thought not.

Alderman TUOMEY—I say he did.

Alderman REED—Yes, he did. Now, you keep order, or we'll have to clear the room. We intend to have a thorough investigation in this matter, and we will have it. I will put questions for any gentleman who desires it.

Mr. CLINTON—As far as those I represent (the stump-tails) are concerned, I may say that we court investigation. That is what we want, and what we mean to have in this matter. We court the utmost scrutiny, and if the charges brought against our milk be true, we are willing to be declared a nuisance, and to be put down.

FRANK LESLIE—Is the City Inspector here?

Alderman REED—Now, you must keep order; we are not to be interfered with in this way

FRANK LESLIE—I merely asked because, in such a matter, he is an important officer.

Mr. CLINTON—Doctor, have you ever visited the Sixteenth-street stables? A—I have.

Q.—How long ago? A.—About 9 years ago, and I think once since. I know that, immediately after the Academy had the subject under consideration, I went through the stables.

Q.—Do you recollect having seen this gentleman (pointing to the foreman of the stables) there? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you see anything there that attracted your attention? (To the Committee—I ask the question for the purpose of testing his memory.) A.—Nothing in particular, other than I have stated

Q.—What time were you there? A.—I was there once between eleven and twelve, and at another time in the afternoon; I went to see about the horns and teeth.

Q.—Would stable-stalls three and a half feet wide and eight and a half feet long be sufficient room, in your opinion, for a cow? A.—I am not a farmer; I live in New York, and don't keep cows; therefore my opinion might not be as good as that of some others on that point—but I should think that would be very fair room; I saw some very large stables in Holland, but they were kept very clean—as clean as a church pew; the Hollanders pay more attention to their cows than to themselves.

Q.—Were the Sixteenth-street stables as clean as these you saw in Holland? A.—By no means, Sir.

Q—Do you know what the cows were fed on in Holland? A—I do not.

Q.—Do you think that when you were in Sixteenth-street, you saw any sores on the cows there? A.—I think not; but they did not look healthy.

Q.—If an animal had the *delirium tremens* would there not be spasms and convulsions? A.—Not necessarily; it would depend very much on the constitution of the cow. When I used the term *delirium tremens*, I used it by way of illustration. The effect produced upon the cow is inflammatian and an ulcerated stomach, and tubercles on the liver, as in the case with men who drink a great deal of brandy. There would be irritation and feebleness in the case of the cow.

Many additional questions were asked by Mr. CLINTON and answered by Dr. FRANCIS, but they were similar to those given above.

Dr. GRISCOM was the next witness called. He agreed with Dr. FRANCIS on all important points in relation to the impurity of the milk and its injurious effects upon children. He gave an approximate statement of the ingredients of pure milk and their proportions. During his examination, Alderman REED asked him whether Prof. REED was a creditable chemist.

Dr. GRISCOM said he was a competent chemist, and that he would have implicit confidence in any analysis made by him.

Alderman REED then handed him a document, which, he said, staggered his judgment when he read it.

The following is a copy of the document:

No. 73 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET, New-York, Sept. 2d, 1854.

I have analyzed a sample of milk which I saw milked from four cows, at the stables foot of Sixteenth-street, North River, and report the following as the contents in one-thousandth parts.

Water	846.07
Butter	22.68
Cheese and Albumen	67 21
Chlorides of Patassium and Sodium	3 86
Phosphates of Lime and Iron	7.50
	1000.00

LAWRENCE REED, Prof. Chemistry.

Attached to the above was the following:

No. 73 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET, New-York, April 2d, 1854.

—— JOHNSON, Esq., to L. REED, Chemist, Dr.

For analyzing of Milk.....$30 00

Received payment. L. RIED.

In answer to a question as to whether the above quantities were not healthful, the Doctor said it was difficult to tell, as they were not there in the proportions to good milk.

Mr. JAMES AITCHISON testified that he was present when the cows from which the sample was taken were milked; and he knew that they had been in the stables from 15 to 18 months.

Mr. AARON C. UNDERHILL, a farmer in Flushing, L. I., testified that he had been in the milk business; and that he had lost more cows when he fed dry feed and oil cake, than when he fed swill and hay; he bought his cows generally in Putnam County.

Mr. NORMAN VAN NOSTRAND, a farmer in Ridgewood, L. I., had been a milkman and had seen cows suspended, as shown in FRANK LESLIE'S illustrated paper, but had never known the milk from them to be sold. He said it was common for milkmen who were largely in the business, to have a hospital on their premises. He believed that when the cows were so far gone with disease that they had to be suspended, their milk was not sold, but *given to the hogs*. He called the disease cow distempter, and stated that it appeared first in this country at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, 16 years ago. From there it had spread over the country. He believed it appeared in Europe sometime before that.

When he had concluded the Committee adjourned to Saturday at 1 P. M.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Central Park be requested to open the transverse roads laid down on the map of Central Park, as adopted by them, so as to afford thoroughfares across the same.

A resolution appointing a Committee of five to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence was laid over.

The report of the Committee amending the report from the Councilmen in relation to cleaning streets, recommending that plans and specifications be called for, was laid over.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas reported in favor of directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for lighting and furnishing oil for all the lamps in the City, and keeping them in repair for one year. The report was laid over. The report in relation to the retaining wall in Fifth-avenue, was debated at some length and finally laid over to Monday evening. The Board then adjourned to this evening.

FORGERY.—A young man named Wm. James succeeded in passing off on Monday, at "Mataran's" in Beekman-street, a forged check for $43, on the Nassau Bank, purporting to be signed by B. M. and E. A. Whitlock. The accused was arrested by Officer Whitney, of the Harbor Police. The same individual attempted a few days since to pass a forged check at the TIMES counter in payment for an advertisement. He was taken before Justice WELSH and committed to the Tombs for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.—The usual monotony about the City Hall was interrupted yesterday in a disgraceful manner. A girl 16 years of age, named CREGG, whose mother resides in Carlton-avenue, a few weeks ago was induced by some means not yet made public, to take up her residence in a house of questionable repute in the City of New-York, kept by a Mrs. BROWN. The mother having found the residence of her missing daughter, caused her arrest, and yesterday morning she was brought before Justice CORNWELL. Mrs. BROWN, with her Counsel, Judge PERCY, was also on hand to look after their interests. The mother seemed to think that she had a right to take her child home, but Judge CORNWELL said he could do nothing in the matter. Mrs. BROWN and Judge PERCY then hurried the girl off to a carriage in waiting on Fulton street, and were about driving off when the mother got through the crowd and seized her daughter by the arm. Judge PERCY resisted her when the bystanders interfered, and Judge PERCY was arrested and taken before Justice CORNWELL to answer a charge of assault and battery upon Mrs. CREGG. He was not ready for trial and gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear on Friday next.

Mrs. CREGG and daughter were then removed to the private office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police. While there, Mrs. BROWN and her friend still hovered about the vicinity, doubtless expecting to get hold of the girl again. The carriage was in waiting on Court street, and while the crowd was debating the question as to what should be done with the inmates, Mrs. BROWN was arrested on a charge of attempted abduction. She was taken before Justice CORNWELL, and held in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS WORKS—This apparatus is very simple and self-acting, making gas very rich in illuminating properties, the most economical and convenient light ever offered to the public. My patented process of making gas gives this apparatus decided advantages over all others, and enables me to warrant the retorts to wear from twelve to eighteen months.

For descriptive pamphlets, plans and reference to numerous persons now using them, apply, by mail or personally, where a working machine and the quality of the gas can be seen, to JOHN BUTLER,

No. 112 Fulton and No. 15 Henry-st.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GOOD BYE TO "ROSALIND HUBERT."—She is going away. This is her last week. This is one of the most touching of the American dramas yet produced at Barnum's Museum, and SUSAN DENIN plays the leading part in it with wonderful spirit and effect. She repeats it to-night in superb style. The "Miller's Maid" is played this afternoon at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

WACOUSTA.—*This* great Indian tale from the late Major Richardson's work of that title, was presented at PURDY'S National Theatre to a fine house, and was received with the most flattering plaudits of approval. It is to be repeated to-night, with the pantomime of "Dame Trot," and drama of the "Cattle Stealers." This theatre has now the best company of any in the City.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUMMER HAT—KNOX has produced his warm weather fabric. This may be considered as a flight of imagination, or taken as an evidence of his indefatigable enterprise. In either case his Summer Hat is attractive enough to find buyers for all he can manufacture. Price only $4. No. 212 Broadway.

Advertisement.

LIGHTNING RODS.

☞ A. M. QUIMBY & SON, No. 119 Nassau-street, New-York, continue to furnish and affix to buildings, their "Improved Lightning Rods." They have had great experience, and have been uniformly successful in accomplishing the protection of buildings from lightning. Orders should be addressed as above only.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine. This elegant preparation is devoid of all offensive taste and retains all the properties of the oil in a most efficacious form.

E. QUERU, Chemist, No. 135 4th-av.,
PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is the only external application which can be used without danger in erysipelas. Suppressive salves and lotions drive the disease to the brain. This Ointment penetrates far below the surface, and neutralizes the exciting cause. In all diseases of the skin it is equally reliable.

☞ Summer Clothing,

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

A large assortment of well-made Goods, and genteel Styles, at moderate prices, for quality, &c.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one Send for a copy of SINGER & CO'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO.,

No. 458 Broadway, New York.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machine—No other sewing machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine, or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Genin's Summer Hats.—First on the list—light, superb, beautifully ventilated, original and eminently becoming, stands the Genin dress hat of the season—a magnificent beaver cassimere, of exquisite proportions, faultless in style, perfect in all its details, and, as a specimen of workmanship and finish, worthy of a place in any exposition of the useful and ornamental arts at home or abroad. Especial attention is directed to this fabric, because it presents an anomaly in the branch of manufacture to which it belongs, viz.: a perfect combination of all the essential requisites known to the trade, either of which is beautifully separated from its fellows, but when thus gracefully united form the beau ideal of a classic and aristocratic dress hat. The

SOFT HAT DEPARTMENT

embraces not only the ordinary styles of the day, but upward of twenty new ones, designed and manufactured for the present season. Prominent among them is the graceful

CHAPEAU MUSARD,

THE

Latest Paris novelty in

SOFT HATS.

This superb beaver felt hat, introduced by the undersigned to-day, has created a sensation in the fashionable circles of

PARIS AND LONDON,

And achieved a celebrity throughout the Continent of Europe never before attained by any fabric of the same description. No sooner was it issued in France, England and Germany, than it became the

POPULAR DRESS HAT OF THE DAY

in those countries; and the model is so graceful, the texture so velvet like and beautiful, and the whole appearance of the fabric so

DRESSY, STYLISH AND BECOMING,

that it cannot fail to command universal admiration here. The material is

UNMIXED BEAVER,

and as a specimen of this department of the art of hatting, in shape and mountings the

MUSARD HAT

surpasses all its predecessors.

The

STRAW HAT DEPARTMENT

is replete with fabrics from all parts of the world. The most prominent, however, is the new ITALIAN STRAW HAT, introduced this day—the most graceful, as it is the most becoming and truly beautiful Summer straw hat ever issued. Here also will be found Panamas, Leghorns, India, China and French hats, as well as an extensive assortment of home-manufactured articles The

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CAP DEPARTMENT

Is furnished with every variety of traveling, sporting and fancy caps, boys' dress and school caps, &c.

GENIN,

No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

☞ 100 Casks of New Goods,

Just arrived from France per ships *Investigator*, *Asa Eldridge*, &c. We are now receiving

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL styles of the following goods:

DINING SERVICES

(white and decorated), from $25 to $100 per set.

TEA SERVICES and TOILET SETS.

CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES (a fine assortment).

STERLING SILVER TEA SETS.

URNS, SPOONS, WAITERS, FORKS, &c.

ALSO

FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN STATUARY, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY.

Our friends and the public generally are invited to inspect the above goods, which are offer for sale,

AT EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

E. V. HAUGHWOUGHT & CO.,

Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE

GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.

WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS,

DEPOT No. 191 BROADWAY,

Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ Window Shade Manufacturers

And Importers of

CURTAIN GOODS.

KELTY & FERGUSON,

Nos. 291 Broadway and 54 Reade-st.,

Have an unrivaled stock of

WINDOW SHADES,

of their own manufacture, which they invite all close buyers to examine. Also, Rusia and German Damasks, Satin, De laines, Cornices, &c., at low prices.

No. 291 Broadway.

☞ A Large and Beautiful Stock of

LADIES GOLD WATCHES,

by the best makers,

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS AND STYLES,

at greatly reduced prices.

ROBERT RAIT & CO., No. 251 Broadway.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.

From the American Agriculturist.

For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's Machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased it.

From the Tribune.

To all of which the *Tribune* says, Amen.

From the Independent.

Grover & Baker's is all that it claims to be.

Office No. 495 Broadway.

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s

New Patent Sewing Machine.

COMPLETE, 25 DOLLARS.

Superior to the highest price machines for

ONE QUARTER THE COST.

Agents wanted; full instructions furnished.

Give them a call, No. 447 Broadway.

☞ Electro-Magnetic Burglar or House Alarm.—Warranted a perfect security to all your doors and windows, and a protection to persons and property. It is

NO JOKE—NO HUMBUG!

But a practical thing—needs only to be understood to be adopted. E. HOLMES, Proprietor.

No 370 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

New and beautiful styles,

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 353 Broadway.

☞ Removal.

The undersigned, having removed to the eligible locality No. 566 Broadway, south-east corner of Prince-st., opposite the Metropolitan Hotel intend devoting special attention to ordered work, and to that end will be continually receiving the latest styles of fabrics, which will be made up to measure through the aid of our efficient corps of cutters, at moderate charges; while our stock of the finer qualities of ready-made garments will be such as will enable us to maintain the supremacy heretofore awarded our work in that line.

W. T. JENNINGS & CO.,

Merchant Tailors.

☞ White Linen Drawers—Also, Gauze Silk, Merino, and Cotton Under-Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, wholesale and retail. Prices low.

IRA PEREGO & SON,

No. 61 Nassau-st.

☞ R. T Wilde's Splendid Millinery.

Newest French styles. Lowest cash prices.

No 251 Broadway.

☞ Ladies' Splendid Gaiters, with and without heels, from 12s. to 20s.; charming Slippers, 6s. to 10s., per pair. Lovely boots and shoes for children, all styles and prices. Ladies, remember

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 337 Canal-st.

☞ Radical Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies

☞ Batcheler's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines received the highest premiums in 1857, at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine, Connecticut, Michigan and Illinois State Fairs. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Oxygenated Bitters.—The cures effected by this remedy are truly astonishing The confirmed dyspeptic regains his pristine vigor, the asthmatic "breathes freer," indigestion disappears These Bitters produce these wonders. Let all who suffer try them.

☞ How Shall I Restrain my Passions, and cultivate my higher nature, and in what pursuit can I make the most of myself? Get a correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

☞ Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter, at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York.—Instantaneous hair dye, only 4 shillings a box, black or brown. Best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists'.

MARRIED.

MORRIS—COOKE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 2, at St. Bartholemew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, WILLIAM HENRY MORRIS to MARIA WALDEN, daughter of Joseph P. Cooke, and niece of the officiating clergyman.

FOGERS—DOWLING.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 2, by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Mr. ROBERT ROGERS to Miss CORNELIA MARIA, second daughter of the officiating clergyman.

HERRICK—PRICE.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. John M. Krebs, WILLIAM HERRICK to MARY FRANCES, youngest daughter of the late Thomson Price, Esq.

CLARK—ANDERSON.—In this City, on Thursday, May 20, by the Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM NEWTON CLARK to Miss HANNAH MATILDA ANDERSON, both of this City.

COLE—PETTIGREW.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D., Mr. CHARLES COLE to Miss ELLIE ROWENA PETTIGREW, both of this City.

WEEKS—PETTIGREW.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D., Mr. JOHN HENRY WEEKS to Miss MARY JANE PETTIGREW, both of this City.

LISTER—SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Holman, Mr. EDWIN LISTER, of Tarrytown, to Miss HANNAH A SMITH, of this City.

PARSONS—WEYMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 31, by the Rev. J. B. Flagg, SAML. B. PARSONS, of Flushing, to C. ELIZABETH WEYMAN, of the former place.

SPADER—HAMMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. J. B. Haggerty, JEREMIAH V. SPADER to MARIA L., daughter of Lebaron Hammond, all of the former place.

COWL—SHERMAN.—At Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 26, by the Rev. E. P. Benedict, Mr. WM. H COWL to Miss CARRIE M., daughter of Hiram Sherman, Esq., of Quaker Hill.

GRAIN—KNEELAND.—On Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. Henry Anthon, FRANCIS H. GRAIN to ALICE, daughter of Henry Kneeland

DUANY—MORANGE.—At the Cathedral, in Albany, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, PABLO DUANY, of Santiago de Cuba, to ANNA R., daughter of Peter M. Morange, Esq

KETCHUM—BURRITT.—In Westport, Conn., at the country seat of the bride's father, on Tuesday, June 1, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, CHARLES J. KETCHUM to PHEBE, daughter of Francis Burritt, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CLIFTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 1, GEORGE GIDEON CLIFTON, only child of Gideon and Mary Ann Clifton, aged 12 years 3 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, East 58th st. and 2d-av., at 2½ o'clock on Thursday, June 3.

FARMERTON.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, June 1, after a severe illness, Mrs. GERTRUDE FARMERTON, wife of John Farmerton, Esq., in the 64th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. Joseph Duvall, No. 37 Grand-st., Williamsburg, on Thursday, June 3, at 1 o'clock P. M

O'HARA.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, June 1, JANE, wife of Charles S. O'Hara, of Stamford, Conn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, John Geisler, 9th-st., second house east of 5th-av., South Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at 2 o'clock from Hamilton-av. Ferry.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Monday, May 31, of asthma, RICHARD F RUSSELL, son of the late William Russell, of this City, aged 3? years.

His remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BAXTER.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 1, MARGARET, wife of Alexander B. Baxter, aged 31 years

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Rev. Dr. Dunbar's Church, Macdougal-st., this morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BLOSSOM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 2, CHARITY F., wife of Benjamin Blossom, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers Robert M. and Josiah Blackwell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 190 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 4, at 3 P. M. His remains will be taken to Astoria.

HIBBARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 2, FRANKLIN PURDY, only son of Charles and Sarah E. Hibbard, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, James M Oakley, No. 74 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HINSDALE.—At Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Tuesday, June 1, HORACE HINSDALE in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, corner Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to be present, without further invitation.

SCHUYLER.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday evening, June 1, ABRAHAM, son of the late Abraham L. Schuyler, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will leave Fulton Ferry at 1 o'clock, and the Flatbush omnibuses leave and return every half hour.

DU VERNET.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, June 2, at his residence, No. 24 Morris-st., CHARLES K. DU VERNET, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, June 3, at St. Mathew's Church No. 88 Sussex at., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further notice

MURRAY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday morning, June 1, LIZZIE CLARK, daughter of the Rev. N. Murray, D. D.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) June 3, from the First Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth, at 4 P. M., without further invitation.

WHITTINGHAM.—On Monday evening, May 31, RICHARD WHITTINGHAM, in his 82d year.

The funeral will take place at St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., on Thursday, June 3, at 2 o'clock (not, as by mistake in evening papers, 8) P. M. The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited.

HAVE YOU READ
HAVE YOU READ
HAVE YOU READ
HAVE YOU READ
HAVE YOU READ
This Week's
This Week's
This Week's
This Week's
This Week's
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
Containing
Containing
Containing
Containing
Containing
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S GREAT STORY,
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S GREAT STORY,
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S GREAT STORY,
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S GREAT STORY,
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S GREAT STORY,
Entitled
Entitled
Entitled
Entitled
Entitled
NICK WHIFFLES,
NICK WHIFFLES,
NICK WHIFFLES,
NICK WHIFFLES,
NICK WHIFFLES,
Or,
Or,
Or,
Or,
Or,
THE TRAPPER GUIDE?
THE TRAPPER GUIDE?
THE TRAPPER GUIDE?
THE TRAPPER GUIDE?
THE TRAPPER GUIDE?
If not,
If not,
If not,
If not,
If not,
GO TO THE NEAREST NEWS AGENT,
GO TO THE NEAREST NEWS AGENT,
GO TO THE NEAREST NEWS AGENT,
GO TO THE NEAREST NEWS AGENT,
GO TO THE NEAREST NEWS AGENT,
And get a Copy
And get a Copy
And get a Copy
And get a Copy
And get a Copy
OF THE NEW EDITION,
OF THE NEW EDITION,
OF THE NEW EDITION,
OF THE NEW EDITION,
OF THE NEW EDITION,
Out early This Morning.
Out early This Morning.
Out early This Morning.
Out early This Morning.
Out early This Morning.
NEARLY 100,000 COPIES
NEARLY 100,000 COPIES
NEARLY 100,000 COPIES
NEARLY 100,000 COPIES
NEARLY 100,000 COPIES
Have already been Sold!
Have already been Sold!
Have already been Sold!
Have already been Sold!
Have already been Sold!

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE LANGLEY'S great Spring medicine. "Buy me and I'll do you good" the labels say. Then wisdom asks, why delay, for the bottle is large, the price for one is small, and all will use it the pledge is life and health to all. The ladies all like it, for it is sure to do them good. Ask for LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters.

Sold by druggists for only 38 cents, everywhere.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING—16 Tables, No. 149 Fulton. Billiard Palace, 15 Tables. Court & Remsen, Brooklyn. Slate beds, square cushions, sold at both places by BASSFORD—only India Rubber patentee here.

ALBERT FREESTONE.

THE COMPANY SUPPLY

FROM THEIR QUARRIES

at Ward's Point, New-Brunswick, the

ALBERT FREESTONE,

of EITHER COLOR,

delivered at any point on

the Atlantic seaboard.

Orders should be left at the Company's Office, or addressed, by mail, to the undersigned.

Over two hundred buildings, of the finest architecture erected in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the

PRAB OR BUFF-COLORED STONE,

admitted by all to have no rival among building materials, in beauty, uniformity of texture, elegance, strength durability, unchangeableness and capacity of architectural effect.

Besides this color, the Company furnish the same stone of a LIGHT-BROWN HUE, with a ROSE TINGE. This color has been much used in ecclestastical structures, and with grand effect. The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, esteemed by many the finest Gothic building in the United States, is constructed of the Albert Freestone of this color.

The extensive and complete machinery of the Company at their quarries, the ease of working and shipment, and their almost inexhaustible supply of stone, enable the Company to execute orders for any quantity, and in BLOCK

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY-RESpectable Protestant young woman, to travel with a lady or family to any part of the States, Europe or California, East, West, North or South; distance no objection. Also, a neat, Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; would go as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing to make herself general y useful; has got the best of City references if required. Would do general housework for a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 165 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY one who thoroughly understands her business; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses neatly, and all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; is willing to assist with children or chamberwork in a permanent situation. The best of City references. Apply at No. 122 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation, in a respectable family, as chambermaid and waitress; she understands needlework, &c. and is willing to make herself generally useful; would prefer a situation in a respectable millinery establishment. Address J LUX, No. 13 Chambers-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation in the country, to take care of a horse, cow, and work on the place. He is a good vegetable gardener, and will be willing and obliging. A quiet home more than wages sought for. Call or address J. S. T., Bowery Hotel, Room No. 23, No. 395 Bowery, corner of 6th st. for one day only.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY RE-spectable Scotch girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, understands meats, pastry, jellies, game, &c., is an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and nurse; both have excellent recommendations; have no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 182 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DRESSMAKER, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is fully competent to fill both situations; is willing to go out by the day or month. No lady need apply except one that is willing to give good wages. Call at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to take care of children, and to do plain sewing; as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; or would do housework; no objections to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's for three days, who will give her a good recommendation, at No. 7 Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID, BY a young woman that can cut and fit ladies' dresses; understands hair dressing, can do all kinds of family sewing, embroidering and fine fluting. Can give satisfactory reference from her present employer. Call or address No. 150 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, or would do chamberwork and the fine washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 52 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Call from 10 to 3.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, a situation as cook; is a good plain washer and ironer, and excellent baker and laundress; has best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 197 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE WOMEN, WHO are not afraid of work, situations as good plain cooks, washers and ironers, or to do general housework. They are obliging, willing to be told, not inclined to visit, and are well recommended. Apply at Wallace's, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as a good cook and to wash and iron, as laundress, as chambermaid and waiter, as chambermaid, as fine laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, and fine washing and ironing, or as chambermaided and waiter, or as waitress alone; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 78 Fourth st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Can be seen for two days. No objections to go to the country, with a family.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 18 YEARS of age, desires a situation as assistant to some lady teacher, or take charge of a small school, and will be satisfied with a very small salary at first. She is well educated, and can furnish references. Address E. W. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; or as chambermaid or nurse. Understands her business perfectly. The best of City reference. Would prefer going a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 224 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; makes bread, cakes, pies, creams, jellies, and preserves of all kinds; can do fancy cooking in any style; no objection to a respectable boarding house or hotel. Has good references; likes the country. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION, AS housekeeper in a widower's family, or to take charge of a house during the Summer, for a family going in the country. Further information may be obtained at No. 73 Dicks-st., Brooklyn; or she would be happy to attend to any calls through the Post-Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork or the housework of a small family, and has no objections to go in the country; has reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 10th-st., up stairs, third story, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business. Has the best of City reference from her last place, and is willing to go a short distance into the country. Call at 85 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TIDY, RESpectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is a neat sewer; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 107 East 16 h-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation, as chambermaid or waiter, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has good City reference; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 678 Houston st., third floor, room No. 15, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES to obtain a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. No objection to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 166 East 9th-st., near the corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go into a small family to do general housework; good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 37 State-st., Brooklyn, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, and wishes to make herself useful; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 118 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as cook, the other as waitress; both fully competent in the above capacity, and have the best of reference. Call at No. 863 11th st., near Avenue A, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference given as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference can be given. Call or address at No. 93 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, as chambermaids and waiters, or nurses and seamstresses, or would do light housework. They are efficient and well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework, in a small family, or would do chamberwork; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or to act as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of references. Call or address No. 227 East 1-th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY RESPECTably connected, and with first-class references, an engagement as matron or housekeeper, where experience and thorough reliability would be appreciated. Address C. B., No. 152 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Wooster-st., in the Bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation as nurse; and understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 134 East 23d-st., fourth floor, back room; no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as excellent plain cook, and is a good baker and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City references can be given by calling at No. 124 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and can make herself otherwise useful. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 5 Attorney-st., between Division and Grand sts.

WANTED.—A PARISIAN YOUNG LADY, ACCUStomed to teach, wishes a situation during the Summer months in the country as governess, to teach Spanish and French. Apply at No. 38 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or to do either, with the washing, by an experienced person, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 119 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, in a small private family. The best City reference given. Apply at No. 439 Greenwich-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a gentleman's family, as first class cook. Understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference. Apply at No 7 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A WORTHY GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; good home more desirable than wages; inquire for two days at her late employer's No. 71 East 16th-st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A SIT uation as good cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th st., to be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY AND trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse, and is quite competent of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to take care of one or two running about; has the very best of City reference; has lived seven years in her last situation, and is very kind and attentive in her sickness; has no objection to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 131 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do chamberwork and mind children, or chamberwork and waiting on a small private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Will be found willing and obliging. Has good City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 311 East 17th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework in a respectable family; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread, and also first-rate at pastry; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to country or city. Call at No. 242 a venue B, between 14th and 15th sts., 3d floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HARD-WORking, industrious girl, who is a very good plain cook, and a most excellent washer and ironer; is not afraid to work; willing to go in the country, and has excellent references; a steady, good place more desired than wages. Apply for CATHERINE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in the care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country, or would go as chamber-maid and waitress; the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 111 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, is a first-rate washer and ironer, or to do the general housework for a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 91 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and to assist in the chamberwork; is a good seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference. Can be seen, for three days, by calling at No. 126 8th-st., Clinton-place, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook and excellent baker; also, a first-rate washer and ironer. Unexceptionable City reference given as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation in a genteel family as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Best of reference given. Call, or address No. 303 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE AMERICAN young women, one as nurse and seamstress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework. Also, by a nice American girl of 16 and a good colored cook. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; ONE as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to do a little sewing; the best of reference given. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and do plain sewing or chambermaid and waitress. The best of reference given. Call at No. 160 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., ground floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant German girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 191 Adams st., in the rear house, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING Protestant German girl, to do the housework of a family; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference; would be willing to go in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; can do fluting neatly, or would do plain sewing. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 137 East 11th-st., between avenue A and 1st-av. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, laundress and general housework; is a first-class bread baker, and not afraid to work. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., near Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a good cook, washer and ironer, and understands all kinds of work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 515 Grand-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; a good baker and good cook; call at No. 127 West 24th-st., to be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, with good testimonials, a situation to take care of an invalid lady or children, and do sewing. Can be seen at No. 115 38th-st. near 7th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as nurse and plain sewer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good city reference. Call at No 13 Orchard-st., room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework or to take care of children; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 155 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small family. Best of references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as chambermaid or nurse, who can give a good recommendation from a lady with whom she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at 249 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR as chambermaid, and to do fine washing. Good City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 25 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, by a respectable young woman with good City references; understands shirt-polishing and fluting. Call at No. 131 16th-st., west of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do cooking and light washing. Can give a three years' reference at her present place, No. 102 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron. Good City reference given. Call at No, 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL WISHes a situation to do chamberwork and take care of a child. Call at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25 th sts.

CALIFORNIA.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW of respectability, wishing to go to her relatives in California, is desirous of engaging with a lady, who would be willing to pay her passage for her services during the voyage; is a first rate seamstress, children's nurse, or to wait on a lady. Address EMILY, No. 115 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND THOROUGH book-keeper to take charge of the books at a colliery near Ashland, Penn. To one who can offer undoubted reference (none other need apply) a desirable situation is offered. Apply at No. 110 Broadway, room No. 2, Metropolitan Bank Buildings.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, WHO IS WELL AQquainted with the wholesale grocers, to act as outdoor agent. The very best reference required. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No 350 Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the care and grooming of horses, cleaning carriages and harness and to drive occasionally; he must also be able to milk. None but those who can bring good references need apply. Call before 10 A. M. on JOHN TAYLOR, No. 365 Broadway.

WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMstress, a Protestant woman; she will be required to attend on grown children; to understand washing, and to bring City reference for honesty, steadiness and cleanliness. Apply at No. 12 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A STEADY WOMAN AS COOK, AND to wash and iron. None need apply who cannot bring good recommendations for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness. Apply at No. 12 Lafayette-place, after 9 o'clock. Protestant preferred.

WANTED—TWO HARNESS-MAKERS AND ONE carriage-trimmer to go a short distance in the country. A steady job and good wages given. Inquire at Tammany Hall at 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A COOK; ONE THAT CAN COME well recommended, and is willing to assist in the laundry; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 57 Morton-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts

WANTED—A COOK, TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE into the country. Apply at No. 21 Waverley-place.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS WANTED.—Apply at No. 61 London terrace, (23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. The applicant must be a Protestant, and able to give unexceptionable City references.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants immediately, can now obtain abundance of good, civil, capable help, either German, Scotch, American, Welsh, English, &c., at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th st., corner of 6th-av. N. B.—It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PURCHASERS WANTED FOR STATE, County, and Town rights, in one of the best Patents ever offered to the public. To any one located or wishing business in any city or large town this is an opportunity which cannot be equaled. As the amount invested can very soon be realized, it requires no capital to carry on the business, and the most wealthy class of people are your customers. Address OSMAN, Box No. 155, this office.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE an interest in a legitimate business, successfully established, which can be largely increased by associating a good business man with the present owner—a man with a Western or Southern acquaintance and some means, preferred. Apply at No. 66 Nassau-st., Room No. 7.

PARTNER WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE IS now offered to a business man with a capital of $2,000 to $3,000, in one of the best business in the country, also reasons for a partner. For further particulars, address B. J. A., Box No. 314, Worcester, Mass.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of G. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, New-York.

RARE CHANCE—$20,000.—FIRST-CLASS, desirable real estate to exchange for any kind of merchandise. Address F., No. 112 Lovejoy's Hotel.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, a situation as steward or assistant in the office of a hotel, or would take charge of any department in a hotel. Has had eight years' experience, and can furnish most unexceptionable City references as to honesty, sobriety and industrious habits. Address, for two days, D. J. P., Box No. 177 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a respectable Protestant man; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful. The best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability, from last employers, with whom he has lived for near six years. Address M. R., box No. 126, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH 19 years of age, in some respectable family; perfectly understands the care of horses; is accustomed to work in and around a gentleman's house; is sober, industrious and willing; can write a fair hand; the best of reference if required, from his last employer. Country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 211 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable young man; one who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; has long experience in this country and the old country. The advertiser is a thorough groom as well as driver; will be found willing, competent and obliging, in any respectable family. Has the best of City recommendations. Address L. D., corner 10th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter—Protestant—with good City references from his last place, wants a situation in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, marketing, makes ice cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address No. 63 4th-av., at the French bakery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; understands his business in all its branches; no objections to going in the country; best of City reference can be given from his last place. Can be seen at the Saddlery Store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WILLING young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, and is a careful driver; is also, a good plain gardener and farmer; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF age, (an American,) a situation in any respectable business. Is well acquainted with the wholesale and retail fur trade. Can keep books, and is a good judge of money. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address K., Box No. 188, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man, a Protestant who perfectly understands his business, and can produce the highest recommendations. Apply at the Employment Agency of the P. E. Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has no objections to take charge of a small garden; can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J. F., Box No. 158, *Times* office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, of genteel appearance and address, who well understands the business, and can produce the highest of testimonials from his last place. A note addressed to U. G. E., Union-square Post-office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man who understands his business; has a general knowledge of gardening; can make himself generally useful on a farm or otherwise. References unexceptionable. Address THOMAS, Box No. 108 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, or waiter in a private family; can give the best of City reference from his last employers; can fill either situation so as to give perfect satisfaction. Address L. B., Box No. 145 *Times* office, or No. 4 Horatio-st., near the 8th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable Englishman, as groom and coachman one who perfectly understands his business. No objection to go in the country. Can furnish the best of City references. Address, for two days, J. P., Box No. 154, this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CONFIDENTIAL man, a Protestant, either as light porter in a store or waiter in a private family. He is accurate in keeping accounts, and would work in any respectable establishment where he could be permanently employed. Call or address J. A., No. 87 Varick-st, in the rear, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and can bring the best of recommendation. Apply to JOHN B. RYER, saddle store, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A sober, steady man; understands the care of horses perfectly well; is a good and careful driver; willing to make himself useful; good reference given. Address J. K., No. 345 7th-av, rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, as waiter, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and can produce good City reference. Call at, or address J. T. MORRIS, Grocer, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, for J. M., until engaged.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S SITUATION, BY a young man who can bring the best of recommendations; having been four years in his last place. Apply at No. 71 William st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, (English,) a situation as waiter in a private family, with good references. Address R. B., care of Jeffreys Brothers, machinists, No. 181 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter; can drive, if required; has best of City reference. Apply for a few days at No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th st.

WANTED.—TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND clothiers—a situation as bushelman; would make himself generally useful. Best of reference and security if required. Call or address THOS. WEST, 316 Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A Protestant, a situation as coachman; country preferred; has the best of City references. Call for 2 days at No 69 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY AN Englishman, in a private family; is a single man, with good reference to late City employers. Address WAITER, Book and News Store, 527 Broadway, near 12th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

INSTRUCTION

HOME SCHOOL.—NEW-ROCHELLE, Westchester County, N. Y.—19 miles from New-York City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. A quiet and delightful retreat during the Summer months. Tuition in English, French, German, with board and washing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarders limited to 12. For particulars, address Dr. E. A. SIEKER, the Principal, as above. May be seen from 10 to 1 every Saturday, at No. 127 William-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

CHEAP WRITING CLASSES.—LADIES OR gentlemen wishing to join Mr. PAINE'S cheap writing, book keeping and arithmetic classes, should apply immediately at No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Some of Col. PAINES' pupils, who made mere marks and scrawls before taking lessons, now write a very handsome hand, after only twelve lessons. —*Herald of the Times, Newport.*

GOVERNESS—A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY conversant with the French language, and who has been a resident governess in a French school in this City, would like to obtain pupils in a private family, where a few hours' instruction each day would be considered as an equivalent for her board. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 139, *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING the English branches, with French and music, would wish to obtain a few pupils to instruct in all or either of those branches. She can give the best reference from her present pupils. Terms moderate. Address C. C., Union-square Post-Office.

EDUCATION.—AN ENGLISH LADY, RESIDENT in North Orange, N. J., would receive 2 young ladies of from 9 to 13 years of age to educate with her own daughters. Any family going abroad, wishing to leave the younger members of their family at home, will find this a favorable opportunity. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 88, P. O., North Orange, N. J.

MUSIC TAUGHT IN A FEW LESSONS ON the piano-forte with singing, at the Academy; to beginners at $5 for twelve lessons. Also the guitar, accordeon and violin taught: terms moderate. Two new 7-octave pianos for sale or to let, very cheap, at No. 200 Grand-st.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d st., near 6th-av.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS—A LADY OF KIND DISPOSItion and affable manners desires a situation as Governess; can teach the English branches, understands the care of children in sickness and health; would take charge of a widower's family; no objections to travelling; good reference; would take situation of matron. Call or address a line L. C. M., No. 120 Bleecker st.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TUITION desires an engagement as assistant teacher in a family. Her course of instruction comprises English, Music, French (which she speaks fluently) and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, Box 842 Post-Office, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK "PURE MILK COMPANY," having obtained from the last Legislature a liberal charter, have completed their organization, in conformity with its provisions, and now propose to the citizens of New-York and vicinity:

1. To open books for subscriptions to the capital stock, and to distribute the same in shares of ten dollars each, of which twenty per cent shall be payable at the time of subscription, and the remainder as may be required.

2. To start with healthy cows, a large farm or farms, within easy distance from the City; to see that they are properly fed and cared for, and to supply parties with milk in its pure state.

3. In accordance with the provisions of the charter, the cans will be securely locked on the premises of the Company, and the milk drawn therefrom by means of valve faucets, so constructed as to prevent the possibility of adulteration or dilution.

4. In the distribution and delivery of milk, the stockholders in the Company will be entitled to precedence over the general public, until the arrangements of the Company shall be so extended as to supply the wants of all.

The books of subscription will be opened at No. 54 Wall-st., second story, rear, (Room No. 6,) on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and remain open daily for one week, unless the capital, amounting to $150,000, shall sooner be subscribed for. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. G. ELLIOTT, Sec. R. M. STRATTON, President.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, or ladies, can be accommodated with desirable rooms and board in a private family, in the most pleasant part of Jersey City. The house has all the modern improvements. It is regarded by competent authority, as healthful as any place of resort in any part of the country. Address Box No. 252, Post Office, Jersey City, N. J.

BOARDING.—NO. 371 TENTH-STREET, NEAR TOMPKINS SQUARE.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board for $5 50; also, a gentleman for $3 50; partial board, $2 25; the house is fine and airy, high stone stoop, with garden; stages pass the door; family private; two ladies can have board also.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLENEN can be accommodated with a large, cheerful room and bedrooms, together or separately, with board, in a small, genteel family. Dinner at 6½ P. M. Inquire at No. 200½ West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—MRS. COX, FORMERLY OF NO. 275 Grand-st., has removed to No. 26 6th-av., where she can accommodate a few more boarders with light, pleasant and airy rooms.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a small family, at No. 111 Jay-st., Brooklyn, a few doors from Sands-st., and within a few minutes' walk of Catherine and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ONE ROOM, WITH bedroom and closets attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also, a single room. House in a pleasant location, on the highest ground in Brooklyn; convenient to the ferries. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Apply at No. 47 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LADY AND gentleman, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board with very pleasant rooms in South Brooklyn, in a small private family, ten minutes' walk from South Ferry; gas and bath in the house. Address D. B., box No. 144, *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with partial board and pleasant separate rooms, in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., a few doors from Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, also, two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board by applying at No. 65 Hicks st. The neighborhood is desirable, and within three minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. The best of references required and given.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARDING MAY be obtained in a highly respectable family, where the comforts of a home may be realized. Address HOME, Box No. 157, *Times* office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Edgestein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hopcock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Cheney, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. E. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON RIVER.—The magnificent property known as Woodland Park, late the residence of Hickson W. Field, Esq., (45 minutes' ride from Chambers-st., is now open for the reception of families and single gentlemen. The spacious, elegant mansion, surrounded by 20 acres of highly picturesque grounds, is delightfully situated, on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a beautiful view of the river. Excellent bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Commodious accommodations for horses and carriages. Cars and steamboat stop within three minutes' walk of the house; stages meet the gate every half hour. Apply or address Woodland Park, 151st st., Carmansville.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO RESPECTable families can be accommodated with board during the Summer months at a farmer's residence, where there are no other boarders. Residence desirable and healthy, near the Croton Lake; good fishing; 2½ miles from Mount Kisco Station, Newcastle, Harlem Railroad, or 5 miles from Sing Sing, Hudson River Railroad. Address ELIJAH H. BROWER, Mount Kisco Post-Office, Newcastle, W. C.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

VERY PLEASANT, AIRY ROOMS, WITH or without full board, for quiet young gentlemen; also, several large rooms, well adapted for two that would like to room together. Every comfort of a home warranted, and the table the best the market affords. Terms moderate. References given and required. Apply at No 55 East 12th-st. Gas, bath, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or a family of three persons can be accommodated for the Summer, or longer if desired, with a young married couple, in a house with every comfort, surrounded by shade trees, with green-house, &c., on the Passaic River, 1¼ miles from Newark depôt; access to which several times daily, by stage or steamboat; horse and carriage, if desired. Terms moderate, or the house will be let; newly furnished till October. Address J. F. S., Box No. 466, New-York Post-Office.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rooms to let with board, to a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, in suites or separate. House with all the modern improvements, on high ground and open; very pleasant for a Summer or Winter residence, and convenient by cars and stages to all the business parts of the City.

NO. 227 EAST BROADWAY.—ROOMS with closets and single bedrooms, with water and gas, to let, with full or partial board, in a highly respectable house and neighborhood, where the comforts of home can be enjoyed on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

FRENCH BOARD.—A PROTESTANT FRENCH private family, occupying a modern-built house in a good neighborhood, would let two rooms with board, to a gentleman and lady or single gentlemen wishing to converse in the French language. Price from $5 to $8. Apply at No. 80½ West 26th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, would let one or two rooms, furnished, with board, to a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen; this is a rare opportunity for a person wishing a pleasant home. Apply at 207 East Broad way.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, FOR GENtlemen and their wives. The house contains gas, water and all the modern conveniences. Apply at No. 463 Broome-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES RATHER FULL or partial board in a respectable private family, or where there are only a few boarders; a good table necessary, and west side of the City, above 14th st., preferred. Address, with particulars, A., Box No. 156, *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, BY A FAMILY of three adults, in a farm house, not more than an hour's distance from the City, where no other boarders are taken. Westchester County preferred. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 2,778, General Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FINE FARM MANsion on the Hudson, at New-Paltz Landing, accessible by rail and boat; fine fruit, shade, vegetables, &c. Terms moderate. A few select boarders taken. Apply at the Boarders' Exchange, No. 4 Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, N. Y.

TWO Y

AUCTION SALES.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION
THIS DAY,
By JOHN L. VANDEWATER,
At No. 361 Broadway.

The entire balance of the stock of G. WILLIAMS & CO., will be sold as above, without reserve, in lots to suit retail purchasers and small dealers, comprising in part black and colored silks, marcilines, barégos and barége robes, lawns and other dress goods.

China, crape, stella, broche and other shawls. Linen goods in damask table-cloths, napkins, towels, &c., &c., besides a general assortment of fancy staple dry goods.

N. B.—The sale is positive without the least reserve, to close the estate, and will be continued daily until the whole is sold off.

By order of C. G. HOOK, Assignee.

Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock.

E. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS
AT AUCTION, THIS DAY.

The entire balance of the stock in trade
Of G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Sale positive without the least reserve.
For further particulars, see advertisement under head of Dry Goods.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
THE GREAT SALE OF
ANCIENT AND MODERN PAINTINGS
will take place,
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
June 9, 10 and 11.
(Commencing each day at 10 o'clock A. M.,)
at
BANGS, BROTHER & CO.'S TRADE SALESROOMS,
No. 13 Park-row.

These rare and valuable works of Art were purchased during the revolution under Garibaldi, in Rome, by a traveler of great taste and talent, and were forwarded to this country.

The Pictures are now on exhibition at the salesrooms, where catalogues may be had.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
FRIDAY, June 4,
At 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Room.
ATTRACTIVE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE, OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, BRUSHES, PLATED WARE, &c., ON FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT.

200 dozen cast-steel hand and panel saws;
50 dozen assorted files; 80 dozen planters' hoes;
50 lots assorted planes, gauges, &c.; 100 dozen cork-screws;
300 gross table and dessert cutlery;
100 dozen assorted pocket knives, on cards;
150 dozen assorted scissors, boxes and cards;
50 double and single barrel guns;
250 dozen hat, hair, cloth, shaving, shoe, stove and scrub brushes, dusters, &c.;
325 dozen clothes, chalk and fish lines;
200 dozen plated table, dessert and tea spoons and forks; plated casters &c.

Also, for account of whom it may concern, 205 gross porcelain door, shutter and drawer knobs, door plates, &c.; 200 dozen parliament hinges, 1½ to 5 inches; 65 dozen files, pliers, chisels compasses, screw-boxes, &c. All of which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—Large sale of all the elegant rosewood, satin-wood, oak and mahogany furniture, ornaments, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., contained in the large five-story residence No. 36 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between 5th Broadway and University-place, TO-MORROW, (Friday, June 4, at 10½ A. M. precisely. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs. China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, casters, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses easy, reception and recamier chairs, meritorious oil paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and sec etary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7 octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work table, music cabinets, together with an indefinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

Also two very superior suites of richly enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF PARLOR AND CHAMBER furniture, rosewood piano-forte, bronze curtains, splendid Dresden vases and ornaments, carpeting, &c., on FRIDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 86 West 11th-st, near 5th-av., without any reserve, to satisfy a mortgage. T. GOULDSMITH will sell as follows: Rosewood 7-octave piano, richly inlaid, with solid pearl keys; one suit of parlor furniture, covered in the richest satin brocade, maroon and gold, one suite covered with crimson satin; also an extensive parlor, suite to match in green silk velvet; rosewood library book case, French plate pier glass, with marble consoles; lace curtains, landscape window shades, valuable oil-paintings—American and Italian scenery; carved rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, rosewood marble top etageres, mirror doors and backs, Dresden China vases and ornaments, 200 yards of Brussels carpeting, reception chairs, &c. Dining room—Solid oak extension table, dining room chairs, sofas, wa nut tea tables, ingrain carpet, mirror, mantel clock; also, a large variety of French China tea and breakfast plates cut-glass ware, tea sets, punch bowls, table cutlery and plated ware. Chamber furniture—Twenty pure hair mattresses, spring do., rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with wash-stands to match; sofa beds, spring-seat chairs, rockers, oval mirrors, curtains and cornices. Elizabethan and French bedsteads, toilet sets, and a general assortment of other chamber furniture, all of which must be peremptorily sold. No postponement on any account, rain or shine. Goods to be removed immediately. Cartmen will be in attendance.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, elegant Country Seat in Westchester County—the beautiful country seat know as the Ludlow-place, formerly belonging to DOMINIC LYNCH, deceased, situated at Glason's Point, fronting on Long Island Sound, in the County of Westchester, 10 miles from 26th st., New York, accessible thereto by private conveyance, railroad or steamboats. The property consists of 70 acres, 30 of which are of the most choice land, sloping down to the water with a gradual descent, beautifully wooded with a variety of clump and single forest trees, an abundance of apples, cherries, pears, &c. The house is large, built of stone in the most substantial manner, commanding a fine view of the river, Long Island and the surrounding country. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for three years at 7 per cent. Conveyances by Harlem Rail. road and steamboats *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Shore* to Harlem and Mott Haven, from which wagons can be procured to the place. If the weather should prove stormy, the sale will be postponed until the next fair day. Further particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 3 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 6 Bond-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets; mahogany bedsteads mahogany sofas and rockers, in hair-cloth; painted cottage suites, oval, mantle and pier mirrors, window curtains and cornices, marble-top washstands, mahogany and black walnut etageres, mahogany sideboards, centre and side tables; maple and black walnut cane-seat chairs, single and double hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets and coverlids, together with a general assortment of China, glass and kitchen ware. Sale peremptory.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 3, all the furniture in the house No. 70 West 26th-st, consisting of rosewood 7-octave piano, made by a City maker, and warranted for two years; three suites of rosewood parlor furniture covered in silk brocatel, rosewood etagere, side and centre tables, large pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil-paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant vases, lace curtains, cornices, &c.; rosewood bedsteads, bureau and washstand, hair mattress and many other articles, too numerous to mention. For further particulars, see *Herald*, this day.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONeer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., consisting, in part, of mahogany parlor suits, mahogany sofas, chairs, gilt-frame pier-glasses and mantel-mirrors, book-cases, oak marble top buffet, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads mattresses, paillasses, beds, bedding, wardrobes, &c. The whole will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, to pay cash advances.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, on FRIDAY, June 4, 1858, at the house No. 225 West 22d st, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the No. 7,588, and upon which default has been made, all the household furniture and fixtures contained in said house covered by said mortgage. Terms cash; bankable money.

J. S. SLAUSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF THEOLOGICAL and Miscellaneous Books, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, and following days, at 4 o'clock each day, a most valuable and rare collection of choice works in Theology, Science, History, &c., comprising more than 5,000 volumes. The sale of this mammoth collection affords an opportunity for enriching libraries rarely presented. Catalogues ready.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A large variety of first class securities will be offered, embracing some of the oldest Insurance Companies in New-York. For full particulars, see *Journal of Commerce*, *News*, *Express*, *Courier* and *Herald*, or catalogues, which can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st. Next regular sale on MONDAY, June 7.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Trade Sale of hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, &c., will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-street. For particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman st, Seasonable, fresh goods direct from the manufacturers, without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A FAMILY ABOUT DECLINING housekeeping will offer for three days only, at private sale, their elegant household furniture which has been used but a few months: Rich rosewood parlor suites, in French brocade, velvet and hair-cloth; elegant rosewood etageres, Turkish and reception chairs, oil-paintings, English carpets, &c.; one elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, solid pearl keys, has been used only two months, at No. 210 West 23d st, between 8th and 9th avs.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
FRIDAY, June 4,
At 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Room.
ATTRACTIVE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE, OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, BRUSHES, PLATED WARE, &c., ON FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT.

200 dozen cast-steel hand and panel saws;
50 dozen assorted files; 80 dozen planters' hoes;
50 lots assorted planes, gauges, &c.; 100 dozen cork-screws;
300 gross table and dessert cutlery;
100 dozen assorted pocket knives, on cards;
150 dozen assorted scissors, boxes and cards;
50 double and single barrel guns;
250 dozen hat, hair, cloth, shaving, shoe, stove and scrub brushes, dusters, &c.;
325 dozen clothes, chalk and fish lines;
200 dozen plated table, dessert and tea spoons and forks; plated casters &c.

Also, for account of whom it may concern, 205 gross porcelain door, shutter and drawer knobs, door plates, &c.; 200 dozen parliament hinges, 1½ to 5 inches; 65 dozen files, pliers, chisels compasses, screw-boxes, &c. All of which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—Large sale of all the elegant rosewood, satin-wood, oak and mahogany furniture, ornaments, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., contained in the large five-story residence No. 36 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between 5th Broadway and University-place, TO-MORROW, (Friday, June 4, at 10½ A. M. precisely. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs. China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, casters, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses easy, reception and recamier chairs, meritorious oil paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7 octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work table, music cabinets, together with an indefinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

Also two very superior suites of richly enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF PARLOR AND CHAMBER furniture, rosewood piano-forte, bronze curtains, splendid Dresden vases and ornaments, carpeting, &c., on FRIDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 86 West 11th-st, near 5th-av., without any reserve, to satisfy a mortgage. T. GOULDSMITH will sell as follows: Rosewood 7-octave piano, richly inlaid, with solid pearl keys; one suit of parlor furniture, covered in the richest satin brocade, maroon and gold, one suite covered with crimson satin; also an extensive parlor, suite to match in green silk velvet; rosewood library book case, French plate pier glass, with marble consoles; lace curtains, landscape window shades, valuable oil-paintings—American and Italian scenery; carved rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, rosewood marble top etageres, mirror doors and backs, Dresden China vases and ornaments, 200 yards of Brussels carpeting, reception chairs, &c. Dining room—Solid oak extension table, dining room chairs, sofas, wa nut tea tables, ingrain carpet, mirror, mantel clock; also, a large variety of French China tea and breakfast plates cut-glass ware, tea sets, punch bowls, table cutlery and plated ware. Chamber furniture—Twenty pure hair mattresses, spring do., rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with wash-stands to match; sofa beds, spring-seat chairs, rockers, oval mirrors, curtains and cornices. Elizabethan and French bedsteads, toilet sets, and a general assortment of other chamber furniture, all of which must be peremptorily sold. No postponement on any account, rain or shine. Goods to be removed immediately. Cartmen will be in attendance.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, elegant Country Seat in Westchester County—the beautiful country seat know as the Ludlow-place, formerly belonging to DOMINIC LYNCH, deceased, situated at Glason's Point, fronting on Long Island Sound, in the County of Westchester, 10 miles from 26th st., New York, accessible thereto by private conveyance, railroad or steamboats. The property consists of 70 acres, 30 of which are of the most choice land, sloping down to the water with a gradual descent, beautifully wooded with a variety of clump and single forest trees, an abundance of apples, cherries, pears, &c. The house is large, built of stone in the most substantial manner, commanding a fine view of the river, Long Island and the surrounding country. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for three years at 7 per cent. Conveyances by Harlem Rail. road and steamboats *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Shore* to Harlem and Mott Haven, from which wagons can be procured to the place. If the weather should prove stormy, the sale will be postponed until the next fair day. Further particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 3 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 6 Bond-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets; mahogany bedsteads mahogany sofas and rockers, in hair-cloth; painted cottage suites, oval, mantle and pier mirrors, window curtains and cornices, marble-top washstands, mahogany and black walnut etageres, mahogany sideboards, centre and side tables; maple and black walnut cane-seat chairs, single and double hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets and coverlids, together with a general assortment of China, glass and kitchen ware. Sale peremptory.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 3, all the furniture in the house No. 70 West 26th-st, consisting of rosewood 7-octave piano, made by a City maker, and warranted for two years; three suites of rosewood parlor furniture covered in silk brocatel, rosewood etagere, side and centre tables, large pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil-paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant vases, lace curtains, cornices, &c.; rosewood bedsteads, bureau and washstand, hair mattress and many other articles, too numerous to mention. For further particulars, see *Herald*, this day.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONeer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., consisting, in part, of mahogany parlor suits, mahogany sofas, chairs, gilt-frame pier-glasses and mantel-mirrors, book-cases, oak marble top buffets, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads mattresses, paillasses, beds, bedding, wardrobes, &c. The whole will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, to pay cash advances.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, on FRIDAY, June 4, 1858, at the house No. 225 West 22d st, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the No. 7,588, and upon which default has been made, all the household furniture and fixtures contained in said house covered by said mortgage. Terms cash; bankable money.

J. S. SLAUSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF THEOLOGICAL and Miscellaneous Books, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, and following days, at 4 o'clock each day, a most valuable and rare collection of choice works in Theology, Science, History, &c., comprising more than 5,000 volumes. The sale of this mammoth collection affords an opportunity for enriching libraries rarely presented. Catalogues ready.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A large variety of first class securities will be offered, embracing some of the oldest Insurance Companies in New-York. For full particulars, see *Journal of Commerce*, *News*, *Express*, *Courier* and *Herald*, or catalogues, which can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st. Next regular sale on MONDAY, June 7.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S Regular Trade Sale of hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, &c., will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-street. For particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman st, Seasonable, fresh goods direct from the manufacturers, without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A FAMILY ABOUT DECLINING housekeeping will offer for three days only, at private sale, their elegant household furniture which has been used but a few months: Rich rosewood parlor suites, in French brocade, velvet and hair-cloth; elegant rosewood etageres, Turkish and reception chairs, oil-paintings, English carpets, &c.; one elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, solid pearl keys, has been used only two months, at No. 210 West 23d st, between 8th and 9th avs.

FINANCIAL.

THEO. STOUT, formerly with Duncan, Sherman & Co. | HENRY CLEWS, late with Wilson G. Hunt & Co. | H. W. MASON, of Worcester, Mass.

STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Office Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building,
Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.
STOCKS, BONDS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Special attention given to the negotiation of COMMERCIAL PAPER, LOANS, &c.
We have reliable and prompt correspondents in every part of the Union and the British Provinces, and are prepared to make collections at the lowest rates.
Coupons, Dividends and Interest collected, and proceeds remitted without delay.

REFERENCES:
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co,
WILSON G. HUNT & Co.
MOSES TAYLOR & Co.
JAMES BARNES, President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President of Bank of the Commonwealth.
J. J. PHELPS & BLISS.
PETER COOPER.

BOSTON:
WM. THOMAS, President of the Webster Bank.
BENJ. E. BATES, President of the Bank of Commerce.
NOURSE, MASON & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.

ALSO, ON

ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,

&c., &c.
Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

TEMPORARY LOAN FOR $200,000.—FOR the prosecution of work necessary to be done at the Montezuma Marshes, and at Holley, on the Erie Canal, and at the Gascon Rapids, on the Oswego Canal.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide the means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of this State, specified in section three, article seven of the Constitution, for the fiscal year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for other purposes," passed April 13, 1857, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $200,000, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1860. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 1st day of July next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department May 28, 1858.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut Governor.
SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Sec'y of State.
ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-General.

LOAN FOR $100,000. FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund" and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 27, 1858.

S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 10 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office.
EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—Books will be opened on the 14th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., under the direction of the Directors of this Company, as Commissioners, agreeably to the requirements of the act of incorporation, and remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will also be received on the 15th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 12 o'clock M and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro. tem.
JAMES S. SLUYTER, Secretary pro. tem.
NEW YORK, May 29, 1858.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the ALBERT FREESTONE COMPANY, fixed by the charter on the first THURSDAY of June, will, by determination of the Directors, be held at the Company's offices, in the City of New York, (No. 15 Nassau st.) on the 3d proximo, at noon, when the order of business will be: First, The election of Directors for the ensuing year. Second, Such other business as is specified in the 7th section of the charter. Third, Such further business as may come before the meeting.
By order. SAMUEL P DINSMORE, Secretary.
Dated, New-York, May 24, 1858.

$8.000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of
VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1858.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 22.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK & ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK and Erie Railroad Company are invited to meet at the Mercantile Library in Astor place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the semi-annual statement of the business of the road, and to discuss the financial condition of the Company.
The Bondholders are invited to attend the meeting.
CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of all the late debts, dues, assets and effects of the late firm of BOYD & PAUL, of the City of New York. All persons having claims against the said firm are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned; and all persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay such debts to the undersigned at his office No 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York. J. W. FEETER, Receiver, &c.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A SIX-SEAT Rockaway, and one very light shifting-top Buggy, but little used, will be sold low. Also, new Carriages of every description. Apply at No. 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH; can trot his mile in 2m. 50s. Also, a black Scotch Pony, 44 inches high, warranted kind to saddle. Together with two small Jennies, perfectly kind to saddle and harness. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby s.s.

FINANCIAL.

CHAS BURRALL HOFFMAN, MALCOLM CAMPBELL, } J. S. CRONISE, JOHN GELSTON

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

Sovereigns, Doubloons, XX Francs, X Guilders, X Thalers, DOLLARS and all kinds of GOLD and SILVER. } Bought and Sold.

BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS AND MELTERS FURNISHED.

5,000 SELECTED CAROLUS DOLLARS for sale.
NEW SILVER for sale AT A DISCOUNT.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
BANKING, DISCOUNT AND COLLECTION HOUSE,
No. 40 Wall st., Manhattan Bank,
New-York.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROOKLYN L. I., May 17, 1858.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, June 7.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until June 8. By order of the Board.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company is hereby called to be held at the Western Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1858, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing Directors and confirming the action of the meeting of bondholders and stockholders held on the 1st of June, and for the transaction of other important business. By order of the Directors.

HOLDERS OF OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA Railroad Mortgage and Income Bonds, Fort Wayne and Chicago 1st Mortgage Bonds, Ohio and Indiana Railroad 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, will please present the Coupons proposed to be exchanged for Sinking Fund Bonds, to the Trustee, Mr JOHN FERGUSON, at his office room No. 6 of No. 35 Pine-st, for conversion. The Sinking Fund Bonds are now ready for delivery by him.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice President.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Wayne county, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of June, both inclusive.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTYFIVE Directors of this Company will be held at the Office, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, June 15. Polls open from 12 o'clock, M., to 1 o'clock, P. M.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1858.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Pelvidere and Delaware Railroad Company 6 per cent. Bonds and Buffalo City Bonds, due this day, will be paid at our office on presentation
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1, 1858.
THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1 ON THE Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after this date.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MAD River and Lake Erie Railroad Company, are requested to call at the office of ROBERT YELVERTON, No. 68 Wall-st., and sign the agreement to fund the coupons, and receive a copy of the report showing the condition and prospects of the Company.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY, LARGE and small, amounting to half a million of dollars, to lend on bond and mortgage on property in New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

WANTED—SACRAMENTO COUNTY COURT house and jail bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No 4 Broad st.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 13d-av., corner of 7th-st
Open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on shares of $500 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Pres.
CHAS. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW YORK, May 19 1858.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of June.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1858.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at

THE KANSAS OUTRAGES.

The Other Side of the Story—Character of Montgomery's Movements—Hamilton's Proceedings, &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

St. Louis, Friday, May 28, 1858.

* * Concerning the movements and manœuvres of that most worthy and gallant knight of the road, Captain MONTGOMERY, it is difficult to get reliable information. My intelligence is derived from one of the members of the Lecompton Convention and a conspicuous manipulator in the Oxford Precinct frauds, whom I met at Westport about a week ago, and Dr. HAMILTON, who has become so notorious as the leader of the "Border Ruffian" party, as it has been called, whom I met at St. Louis a couple of days afterwards. The statements of the former may not be regarded as infallible in their fidelity; however that may be, they are probably as reliable as the manifest exaggerations of the advocates of the redoubtable MONTGOMERY. Dr. HAMILTON, who was also a member of the Convention, and an ultra Pro-Slavery man, as well as being a very clever one, may also be considered as a prejudiced witness, but it is said that, by those who know himbest, his word is rarely questioned.

On that delicate topic, however, I have nothing to say, further, than that the narrative was given by Dr. HAMILTON under circumstances which presented no temptations either to palliate his own acts or misrepresent those of others. The atrocities on each side are so unscrupulously magnified by the other that the following recital is offered by me, simply *quantum valeat*:

In the first place, Dr. HAMILTON set out by stating that the whole story of BROCKETT's murdering three Free-State men in their beds was an unmitigated fabrication, without one solitary spark of truth. In the next place, he declares that the apologists for the outrages of MONTGOMERY's gang have endeavored to fasten odium on his (Dr. HAMILTON's) brother, who is a peaceable, well-disposed man, by taking special care to make no distinction in their statements between him and a Capt. HAMILTON, who is one of MONTGOMERY's most ruffianly subordinates.

The origin of the recent disturbances does not appear to be very clear. Between the more rabid Free State men in Bourbon County, and the more ultra of the Pro-Slavery settlers in Fort Scott and its neighborhood, which is in immediate contiguity with the Missouri State line, a feeling of enmity, always ill-concealed and frequently exhibited, has existed for a year or more. The spite was aggravated by an attempt on the part of the Pro-Slavery men, which the Administration officials resisted, to compel the Free-State settlers to pay the taxes imposed by the Territorial Government. The Free-State men refused, were taken prisoners to the Fort, and released either because their captors, like the man who got the elephant in the lottery, did not know what to do with them, or because JIM LANE frightened them into compliance with his demands. The irritation increased. MONTGOMERY, an officer of LANE's original army, a reckless ruffian, organized a band as reckless as himself, and, armed with LANE's commission, proceeded southward and began the work of plunder and bloodshed. He called on all the Free-State settlers and demanded that they should sign a paper by which they should be pledged to exterminate every Pro-Slavery resident and join MONTGOMERY's troop when called on. To this some of the Free State men demurred, and the consequence was, that in many cases they were obliged to seek safety in flight; in most cases their cattle were driven off and their houses ransacked, and it was but rarely that their wives and daughters escaped brutal insult. One of the latest raids of MONTGOMERY's men, has led to a variety of conflicting statements. Dr. HAMILTON's narrative, with which, in the main, Mr. DANFORTH's recital agreed, is as follows: Leaving Fort Scott, after they had perpetrated numerous outrages, they traveled northward through Franklin County, into Douglas, passing through Willow Springs, where they robbed the store of a man named WM. WELLS, from Virginia, a member of the Lecompton Convention, and a strong Democrat, who had been an unflinching advocate of the submission of the Constitution to the people. Traveling thence by rapid marches, they passed south of Lecompton and of the Lawrence road, and reached Franklin, where they expected to find a rich plunder. But their advent was announced by one who had secretly passed them in the night, and they were met by so determined a show of resistance, that they pushed on with renewed alacrity, and made neither stop nor stay till they reached Berea, in Johnson County. Here they met a negro boy driving a team of oxen. They overhauled the wagon and the boy's pockets too; found nothing worth taking in the former, and but a $2 50 piece in the latter, which they appropriated incontinently. Then, depriving him of a new felt hat, which he had just bought, and unyoking the oxen, they marched off with their booty, leaving the wagon on the roadside. While passing through Johnson County, on their way southward, they way-laid several people, plundered half a score houses, and stole a large number of cattle and horses. We next hear of them in Linn. Here they made a descent on the house of a Pro-Slavery settler, which they gutted completely. The women fled to the bushes and managed to conceal themselves while the band was engaged in plunder. The plain clothes were torn up and destroyed; the good ones carried off, and among the other *sopolia opima* were a number of negro women's bonnets, which Dr. HAMILTON said he would swear, on a stack of Bibles, he had seen subsequently adorn the heads of some of the women belonging to MONTGOMERY's gang.

After this they committed that beastly outrage on a defenceless woman, the wife of a Free-State man, whom they obliged to fly to save his life, for which the annals of civilized warfare show no parallel. They forced her to denude herself, and, in that condition, to walk up and down their fies, the butt of their beastly jests and blackguard assaults. Having ransacked the house, they departed, and came to a farmer's dwelling, where they found a little boy about seven years of age, whom his family, being made aware of MONTGOMERY's approach, had abandoned in the terror of their flight. Him they subjected to a close personal scrutiny, and finding a few ornamental coins hung by a cord about his neck, they tore them off, cutting his neck by the violence with which they wrenched at the string. Resuming their march, they came to an old trading post, robbing and plundering by the way, where they halted and fortified themselves against attack. In the meantime the Bourbon settlers, whose cattle, horses, and portable property had been carried off or destroyed by MONTGOMERY's men previous to this raid that we have been describing, and who had been compelled to fly with their families for protection into Missouri, formed themselves into a company for offence and defence as the case might require, sent all the cattle that had been spared into the Cherokee Nation, and returned from Missouri to recover the remnants of their property, and retaliate on the robbers, if possible. On their march back to Kansas they arrested some 12 or 14 persons, whom they strongly suspected to have been accomplices of MONTGOMERY in his late outrages on the settlers. When they had arrived within a short distance of the post in which MONTGOMERY's men had taken up their position, they determined to give the prisoners their liberty, though one of these was a preacher named REED, who held a command in MONTGOMERY's troop. There being no evidence of actual criminality against any of them, and, as the arrests had been made while these people were pursuing peaceful avocations, or attending to legitimate business, they were released, after having been about an hour in custody, on giving a solemn assurance that they would show no favor and lend no aid to MONTGOMERY or his band.

Mr. HAMILTON's command comprised 24 men, all of whom were *bona fide* Kansas settlers, and three of whom were well known to be strongly Free-State in sentiment. Having let their prisoners off, they pursued their way towards the post in which they knew MONTGOMERY's men to be fortified, and before they got within rifle range were attacked from behind. They turned, and found the attacking party to consist of the men whom they had lately released. They returned the fire with fatal effect, and killed several. The rest took to flight. HAMILTON then advanced on the post and drove off the party in occupation. On his return towards the spot where REED's party had fallen, to look after the wounded, large quantities of rifles, muskets, revolvers and sabres were found concealed in the prairie grass, sufficient to arm 150 men. The muskets are said to have been recognised as portion of those given up last Summer by Gov. DENVER to Colonel ELDRIDGE on the pretence that they were the private property of the latter. Of HAMILTON's party, none were killed. One Free-State man—*not* BROCKETT—was slightly injured in the thigh, as his horse was killed under him. That was the whole extent of the casualties on their side. The story of Dr. HAMILTON's having shot one of the wounded men through the head with a pistol, he indignantly denies. On the contrary, he says he showed them every attention within his power, and lent every assistance which his skill suggested or the circumstances would allow. The man who is said to have dropped, when the order to fire was given, and thus escaped injury, fell from sheer terror, and when the victorious party returned, was discovered to have fainted, and it was not without considerable difficulty that he was restored.

HAMILTON, BROCKETT and the rest of them then separated, each taking the course which he deemed most secure. The first two reached Kansas City, and are now here in St Louis. They leave shortly for Tennessee, from whence they intend to proceed to Georgia and Virginia. Having transacted their business there, they mean to start out again for the great wilderness; and, being denied a peaceful home in Kansas, will seek one in Arizona.

Preparations for the Election—Action of the Commissioners.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, May 24, 1858.

MESSRS. DEITZLER and BABCOCK have to Lecompton to-day for the purpose of coöperating with Attorney-General WEBB in preparing the details for the election upon the English Ordinance. WEBB has not been officially notified of his removal, and he wants to accomplish the work before his successor, DAVIS, is qualified. This we all endorse, of course. The President's thrust at WEBB has made him an ultra Free-State man, and he is willing to attempt almost any scheme that will keep BUCHANAN floundering in deep water. WEBB claims no love for him or his party hereafter, and it is expected that the election will be called forthwith by a majority of the Board. Whether Governor DENVER will issue the proclamation under the circumstances, remains to be seen.

Since writing the above I have met Mr. BABCOCK, since his return. He reports favorably. They were well received at Lecompton, and their action relative to the election was unanimous. They have fixed the day for holding the election on the first Monday of August. Mr. DEITZLER is authorized to prepare a full schecule, containing the names of all the judges, places of voting, &c., and issue the same, with a Proclamation, forthwith, and he has already commenced the task. We hail this event with joy.

RANDOLPH.

Further Particulars of the Tragedy on the Osage—The Excitement in Missouri, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Midnight, May 26, 1858.

This evening we have received important news from Bourbon and Linn counties. Two messengers have just arrived from Ossawatomie, one from Moneka, and one from Bourbon county. The messenger from Moneka left Tuesday evening, and rode the most of the night. He states that they are now keeping out scouts the whole length of the county along the State line, to report any movement of the enemy if they attempt to cross the line. Yesterday, towards evening, two of their scouts came in and reported about 150 men, in three companies, lurking along the timber on the Little Sugar, near the "Trading post" on the military road, which is about two miles this side of the State line. Their movements were watched, and they appeared to be traveling along up the river as secretly as possible. Our informant left on the reception of this news, for ammunition and arms, as but few men are well armed in that part of the country. He states that on Monday night they were obliged to place the scouts nearly one mile apart for want of men, and that about midnight five men from the Missouri side came upon one of our guard and gave him chase. All were upon horses. They drove him into a thicket of timber, and followed close upon him as he ran into a bend in the river. It being dark, he could not judge of the lay of the land, and ran his horse against a steep bank, throwing him over the head of the horse and upon the bank. The horse sprang up and ran away from him, and the five pursuers continued after the horse, and he don't know but they may be chasing him still. The man of course readily escaped.

Some further facts relative to the horrible tragedy on the Osage, last week, may be in place here. It was one Captain HAMILTON, not BROCKETT, who led on the band. The names of the killed and wounded I have already sent you. The ruffian band made no conversation with the prisoners after they were taken. Mr. HAIRGROVE, an old man, about 60 years of age, whom they were forcing along with them, said to the gang: "*You are not going to shoot innocent men, are you? If you are, take good aim.*" This was spoken at a trying moment, but not one had the manliness to reply to him. This same HAIRGROVE afterwards received six buckshot, but is still living, and may recover. The Rev. CHARLES READ, of Wisconsin, had but lately arrived in that county with his wife. When they came for him, his wife resolved to follow him and witness his fate. She did follow him; but they, being mounted, soon rode out of her sight; still she pressed on. Finally she met the advance party of the gang returning. She asked them wha they had done with their prisoners. Said she, "You have not been killing innocent men, have you?" but no one replied to her. They looked guilty and rode on. She became more alarmed than before. Her wild thoughts gave impetus to her body as she flew towards the husband she would willingly die to save. She soon met another party of the miscreants, and saw one of them was leading her husband's horse, on which he rode away. She told them that was her horse. After testing her sincerity sufficiently, strange as it may seem, they gave up her horse and galloped away. But while conversing with them she repeated the inquiry made to the first party, to know whether they had been killing those innocent men, and one of them adroitly replied, "No; you will find them over there in the timber,"—pointing in a different direction from which they had come. But she heard the reports of the firearms, and, mounting her horse, she rode rapidly on until she came to a deep ravine, in which there was light timber. Then, on looking down, she saw eleven men, all lying upon their faces. They all kept so still, that at first she thought them to be a part of the Missouri gang, and called out to them as before, to know what they had done with their prisoners. After she had spoken several times, her husband recognized her voice, and, raising his head slightly, he told her to come to him. But no pen can describe the agony of that hour. A woman—a constant, faithful wife—there saw her husband and ten other innocent men weltering in their blood, while the death rattle from several of them almost drove reason from its seat. At first they were afraid to move, lest the wretches were not out of sight; but, when they found no one was near but Mrs. READ, several of them could speak. They told her to hasten for help, without delay, and bring a wagon. She rode to Mrs. HAIRGROVE's, and they together put the oxen before the wagon and drove them to the spot. Meanwhile they saw some men that they sent for other aid.

During the absence of Mrs. READ, it appears that all of the prisoners came to enough to speak, and there, solitary and bleeding, they held a death council. Each one told the other what he wanted done with his property, his family, his farm, &c., in case any one of the number lived to carry out their directions. Could any earthly scene be more appalling, or could innocent blood ever be more justly avenged. After they had briefly told each other their dying words—feeling every moment that the demons were liable to come back for another look at them—they resolved to drag themselves into hiding places, if possible. All but one could crawl a little by pulling upon the grass. Thus they separated—some of them forever. They crawled under bushes as they found them, and when Mrs. READ and her wagon came, only the one man could be found. Other help soon came, and they continued their search, finding them one by one in their bloody beds. All were found but Mr. READ in about an hour, but he wandered off further than the others, as he soon found himself able to walk. He became bewildered, and was found partially insane the next morning. As stated in my first report, five of these men soon died, and it is hoped the remainder will recover. At the time they were shot they stood in a deep ravine, and the steep bank in front of them came about as high as their heads, and as the horsemen rode near to the brink, in firing they were obliged to point their guns down at an angle of 45 degrees, and this probably accounts for any of them being saved under such a shower of balls.

When Captain HAMILTON first gave the command to "fire," not one obeyed. He then swore and threatened, and then shot Mr. STILLWELL with his own revolver, but Mr. STILLWELL did not fall. The command was then repeated, and those who had hearts in their breasts wheeled their horses around and turned their backs upon the tragic scene, while all the rest of some 25 obeyed the order and fired indiscriminately upon their defenseless victims. These unfortunate men had all been taken at an unexpec ed moment, when most of them were in their fields at work, and not one of them had any arms. After they had all fallen they were closely examined, rolled over, and watched closely to see if any of them breathed. This was a Hellespont that but few could navigate under less vital circumstances. One, who had fallen from policy, was only wounded in the hand, still he passed the breathless ordeal without suspicion.

Since the above events Captain MONTGOMERY, with a small detachment, has been on the move, searching for every trace of the murderers, without finding them. Meanwhile, Captain BAIN, with over one hundred men, has marched upon Fort Scott in search for the same criminals, but he was unable to find them there, unless Deputy-Marshal STUART, of that place, was one. As he was somewhat implicated he was arrested, and BAIN has brought him away. There are no troops at the Fort now, and Captain BAIN had the town completely at his mercy. The wonder is that he spared a building.

A dispatch reached Osawattomie about midnight last night, stating that Capt. MONTGOMERY had moved northward toward sthe 150 Missourians before-named, and the latter had fallen back to the line. An attack was hourly expected. The people of Osawattomie were entreated to send aid immediately, but as they are poorly armed they too have sent to Lawrence for anything, down to old scabbards, that will do to *hew* with. Peoria is, or was, a Pro-Slavery town, only about five miles from Osawattomie, and news had been received that Peoria was to have 300 men under arms by to day, and Osawattomie fear that their town is to be the point of attack. In every quarter our settlers are scouring and priming, to be in readiness for a general rally, if demanded.

Along the Missouri border, the most intense excitement prevails. The notorious BROCKETT was in Westport and Kansas City this week, drumming up volunteers. He told them that he wanted no man to enlist in their service, who was not willing to kill every Abolitionist on the way, and show no quarter under any circumstances. Upon these conditions each town pledged 100 men, and reliable news came to Governor DENVER yesterday, that that number of men were at out starting to march South, and it is possible that the party seen on Sugar Creek yesterday were the same delecable crew. Opposite Linn County, in Missouri, the country is deserted by all but the pirates, for miles. Cattle, hogs and horses are wandering about without a herdsman; large plantations of growing grain are left unprotected; everything is sacrificed for life. Many—perhaps a majority—of the residents in that country are Free-State men, or at least are opposed to the murderous gang who infest the country, and through fear for their own lives, from their own former citizens, they now abandon all the supplies and comforts of an old homestead for some more secure retreat. Some have gone farther back from the frontier; others have come over and joined our army, and now urge us to march over and conquer a peace in Missouri, at any cost. They beg of us to kill the wretches before we leave the field, for they know there is no safety to life and property while they live. HAMILTON and his men are now reveling in the storehouses thus left for him, and a large army could subsist there for months without expense to any but the Free State owner.

We have sent sixty muskets and HALL's rifles today, to the companies now in the field, and would send more if we had them, but Lawrence is now left more poorly armed than the country at large. We are sadly deficient everywhere in arms, ammunition and money. There are no public arms in the Territory—not a dollar of money for the common defence—the season of planting is now flattering us with its genial breezes—all our men in Southern Kansas have been active as minute-men the whole Spring—some of them have not been able to sleep at home for weeks, and Captain MONTGOMERY has not dared to sleep at his own house for the last eight months. Still, now when the crisis waxes, every man responds willingly, and the unanimous impulse in those counties, is *liberty or death*. Day after day, those half-fed, half-equipped men perform the honest part of a citizen-soldiery, with brave and stout hearts. If any men living deserve the lasting gratitude and respect of the entire people of Kansas, it is Capt. MONTGOMERY and his little party. Still, how vilely have they been traduced and slandered. They have borne the censure for every crime committed in Kansas nearly for the last three months, when every charge of the character is false and infamous. They *have not* been a gang of thieves and robbers; but the facts are MONTGOMERY has endeavored to enforce a moral and humane discipline, and whenever he could ascertain that any of his party had stolen or robbed, they were invariably dressed in the poorest suit belonging to the company, deprived of their horse and arms, and expelled from the company. There have been several instances of this character, and these discharged desperadoes, thus rebuked, have organized on their own hook, and taken up robbing and stealing as a profession. Wherever they go, they call themselves MONTGOMERY's party, by way of retaliation. For this he suffers, and BROWN and others lash him with a vengeance. Last Friday and Saturday nights not less than six horses were taken from this vicinity by the same banditti, and some of their owners have identified both hores and thieves, and are still in pursuit of them.

Sheriff WALKER started yesterday for the South to arrest the murderer, BROCKETT, and says he will employ MONTGOMERY's army as a *posse*, if necessary. Gov. DENVER went again to Fort Leavenworth yesterday, after receiving a dispatch from Judge WILLIAMS, of Fort Scott. He intends to start with the troops that can be spared from Fort Leavenworth immediately, and has promised to meet Sheriff WALKER in Bourbon County on Friday. He *talks* very bravely of his determination to show the Governor of Missouri that his people cannot invade our Territory and murder our citizens with impunity, and says he will find that *he has got no Shannon to deal with* this time. *We hope* he is in earnest; but, really, the troops in that vicinity have heretofore been such kingly barriers to our freedom, and have so unmistakably aided our oppressors, that we have very small faith in their services at present. We will remain pervious, however, to better evidence. We are satisfied that this invasion has been maturing the last three months, and something worse is intended than a little midnight skirmishing. While they have abandoned Kansas in the main, they intend to conquer the southern portion of it, drive out the Free State inhabitants, and thereby fit it up for an immaculate union with the slave South, by annexing it to the Cherokee Territory, and thus making a new State. It is past 2 o'clock, and I cannot prolong.

RANDOLPH.

Instructions from the Administration to Gov. Denver.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 7, 1858.

J. W. Denver, Esq., Governor of the Territory of Kansas, Lecompton:

SIR: I transmit to you a copy of the act of Congress approved May 4, 1858, "for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union." Your duties under this act are of the most delicate and important character, but they are clearly and distinctly defined by the act itself.

Congress were not satisfied, as you will perceive, with the ordinance adopted at Lecompton by the Consututional Convention there assembled in regard to the public lands, deeming the grants to the State of Kansas therein contained too extensive and beyond former precedents in similar cases. They have, therefore, proposed to the people of Kansas to assent to such a change in tee ordinance as is stated in the act, reducing the quantity of lands granted, so as to conform to the grant in the bill now before Congress for the admission of Minnesota. This question is properly left to Kansas to be decided at a popular election. The act prescribes that "at the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by indorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, 'Proposition accepted,' or 'Proposition Rejected.' Should a majority of the votes cast be for 'Proposition accepted,' the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with original States, in all respects whatever shall be complete and absolute, &c. But should a majority of the votes cast be for "proposition rejected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said Constitution, under the conditions set forth in the said proposition. They will then remain in a Territorial condition, until "it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States," upon which ascertainment the people of the said Territory "are authorized and empowered to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government" in the manner prescribed by the act.

Under the second section of the Act, yourself, the District Attorney, the Secretary of the Territory, the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are constituted a Board of Commissioners to conduct this important election. *The President has entire confidence that so far as in you lies, the election will be fairly and properly conducted.* Your powers and your duties are sufficiently pointed out by the Act and by your previous instructions. It is greatly to be desired that the *five Commissioners should act in concert in all their proceedings. The President above all things desires, that there should be a fair expression of the popular will on this important question; and that any person who may commit or attempt to commit the frauds punishable under the Act, may be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.* It is to be hoped that the people of Kansas, relieved from all outside influences may be left to decide the question for themselves, whether they will immediately come into the Union under the provision of the Act, or will remain in a Territorial condition until their population is equal to the number required for a Representative to Congress.

Inclosed herewith you will receive four copies of the act referred to, one of which you will send to each of the Commissioners named in the act, in order that they may be properly informed of their designations.

At the same time you will provide for an early meeting of the Commissioners, so that the election required by the act may take place without unnecessary delay, and that all suitable arrangements may be made for this purpose. The President earnestly hopes that these arrangements may be successful in securing a free and fair election, and that at the present important crisis the peace of the Territory may not be interrupted.

The act for the admission of Kansas ought to be extensively circulated among the people, because the question to be decided by them is one of vast importance, and may involve the welfare and prosperity of their fine territory for a long period of years. For this reason, whilst the act very properly prescribes that the day of election shall be at as early a period after the proclamation as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people; the intervening period ought to be sufficiently long to enable them to thoroughly understand the question in all its bearings and consequences. I shall have ten thousand copies of the act printed in this city and forwarded to you for immediate circulation.

You will not probably convene the Board until after the appointment of a new District-Attorney for the Territory. A nomination for this purpose will be sent to the Senate on Monday next. Should you deem it advisable, you are at liberty to publish the whole or any part of these instructions. The President wishes to give every assurance to the people of Kansas, that he desires, above all things, that there shall be a fair expression of the popular will at the election; and that the result may be to produce peace and harmony among themselves, and promote their lasting welfare.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

One Day Later News.

OSSAWATTOMIE THREATENED BY MISSOURIANS—THE CITIZENS OF THAT TOWN ASKING FOR ASSISTANCE—MILITARY ORDERS.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Thursday, May 27, 1858.

The latest from the South (so the present disturbed region of Kansas is called) proclaims that Ossawattomie was threatened with invasion by three hundred Missourians, fully armed and mounted. The people of the town and surrounding country were preparing to offer a vigorous resistance. Their experience does not dispose them to submit to sack and pillage a second time. Two messengers from them arrived in hot haste yesterday, in Lawrence, with dispatches calling urgently for arms. Sixty muskets were promptly sent to them. They asked for no men, their organized force, if armed, being adequate to repel the Missourians. The letter asking for the arms was addressed to Gen. LANE, and signed by Brigadier-General MCDANIEL, who has succeeded MONTGOMERY in command of the militia in that "brigadier District." It will be seen by the following correspondence, which appears in the Lawrence *Republican* of this date, MONTGOMERY was deprived of his command as far back as the 18th of February. It is, therefore, doing gross injustice to to the militia of Kansas to implicate them in the guilt of those predatory bands known as MONTGOMERY's men. The latest accounts represent that individual himself in the darkest colors.

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS KANSAS MILITIA,
LAWRENCE, Feb. 18, 1858.

To Captains James Montgomery and O. P. Bayne, 1st Regiment Kansas Militia:

You are required forthwith, on receipt of this order, to disband the companies under your command. Charges of a serious character, impugning your conduct as an officer, are on file in this office. The service and cause requires their investigation. You will instanter report yourselves here in person. The person and property of the actual settler, without reference to political opinions, must be respected. If this order has been disobeyed, restitution must be had without delay.

[Signed,] J. H. LANE, Maj.-Gen.

HEAD-QUARTERS KANSAS MILITIA,
LAWRENCE, April 5, 1858.

GEN. MCDANIEL: SIR—I am directed by General LANE to say to you that the exclusive jurisdiction over all troops and military movements within your brigade district is in your hands. Moreover, that there was an order issued February 18, ordering Officers BAYNE and MONTGOMERY immediately to disband their respective commands, and report themselves to head-quarters to answer to charges against their conduct; and that the property and rights of all citizens, irrespective of political opinions, must be protected; and that wherever this order has been disobeyed immediate restitution must be made. You will consider this order as now in your hands.

Captain BAYNE did report himself, but of Captain MONTGOMERY nothing has been heard.

By order of Major General LANE.

E. B. WHITMAN, Secretary *pro tem.*

GOVERNOR DENVER'S ACTION.

Governor DENVER remains in this city until Captain WALKER, (Sheriff of Douglas County,) whom he dispatched to the scene of strife, reports to him, when it is presumed he will take active measures for restoring law and order. I learn that the Governor strongly urges the people who are exposed to MONTGOMERY's forays, to organize and arm themselves of him in the most summary manner they can devise. The advice of the Governor, I understand, rather countenances the method so much in vogue in California.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 2.

$1,000 Ohio S. 6s, ex in.	100	150 Penn. Coal Co.....	72
$2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	90	10 Hudson Riv. R.opg	28⅛
1,000 do.....	90⅛	100 do.....opg	28⅜
2,000 Virginia 6s.....	93	100 do.....s30	28⅜
11,000 Mo. State 6s.....	84	100 do.....p&c	28⅝
10,000 do.....	84⅛	100 do.....p&c	28⅝
8,000 Cal. State 7s.....	84½	50 Harlem Railroad.s3	11¼
1,000 Cal St. 7s, n. bs.	85	50 Harlem R. Preferred	23
7,000 N. Y. Cen. Bs, '76	98	50 Harlem R. Preferred	23
2,000 Erie R. C. Bs, '71	39	50 Second-avenue R..	81
4,000 LaCe & M.L.G.B.	33⅛	400 Reading Railroad..	43
1,000 Gal & Chi. 1st m.	98	100 do.....	43⅛
5 American Ex. Bk..	103	200 do.....	43⅛
50 Continental Bank..	99	20 do.....	43⅜
12 Commonwealth Bk..	92	25 do.....s10	43⅜
20 Canton Company..	19⅝	100 do.....	43⅜
100 do.....b60	19⅝	500 do.....	43⅜
50 Del&Hud.CnlCos	60.106	50 do.....	43
175 N. Y. Cen. R. R....	84⅛	100 Mich Cen. R. R....	60
725 do.....	84⅞	175 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	23
900 do.....	84⅞	100 do.....s10	23
125 do.....b60	84⅝	100 do.....s30	23
100 do.....s30	84⅞	25 do.....	22⅞
50 do.....s10	84⅞	50 do.....b30	22⅞
100 do.....s10	84⅞	3-0 M.S. & N.Ia. pref st.	47⅞
50 do.....s10	84⅞	100 do.....b30	47⅞
200 do.....s60	84	50 do.....	47⅞
50 do.....b5	84⅛	10 Cleve. C. & Chi. R..	79⅜
100 do.....s30	84⅛	10 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	10
200 do.....s30	84	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.b60	89
70 Erie Railroad.....	19⅞	230 do.....	89
100 do.....b3	20	10 do.....	89⅛
200 do.....s30	20	600 Clev. & Tol. R. R...	38
300 do.....	19⅝	150 Chic. & R. I. R. R..	75
100 do.....b60	19⅞	100 do.....s30	75
150 do.....b30	19⅞	250 do.....	75⅛
300 do.....	19⅝	100 do.....p&c	75⅜
100 do.....b10	19⅞	50 do.....	75⅜
100 do.....s30	19⅞	70 Pac. Mail Stm. Co...	70⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000 Missouri St 6s...	84⅜	50 Erie Railroad...b80	20
1,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	90⅜	20 Hud. Riv. R R.....	28⅜
1,000 Erie R.R. 4th M. S	63⅜	50 do.....opg	28⅜
4,800 Ill. C. R. R. Bds..	87⅜	5 Mich. Cen. R. R....	61
2,000 La C & M. L. G. B	33⅜	50 Reading R. R.....	43⅛
100 Cumberland Pref..	21½	50 do.....	43⅜
100 Canton Co.....b60	19⅞	200 do.....	43
7 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	107	500 do.....s30	42⅜
100 N.Y. Cen. R. R..s10	84⅛	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	23⅜
50 do.....	84⅜	40 Panama R R.....	107½
400 do.....b10	84⅜	100 do.....	107⅜
450 do.....	84⅜	125 Gal. & Chi. R. R..	88½
100 do.....	84⅜	50 do.....s30	88
500 do.....b30	84⅜	150 Cleve & Tol.R.....	37
100 do.....b60	84⅜	200 do.....b30	37
100 do.....s10	84⅜		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 N. Y. & E. R. 7s.	55	20 Mech. Bk. of W'ms'g.	101
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. 3s	31	222 do.....	100
4,000 T. of Wa. 8 P c bs.	35	10 Hope Fire Ins Co..	96
940 At. Mu. I. Scp. '58	78½	55 N.Y. & N.H. gen. s'k.	55
18 American Ex. Co..	87½	29 do.....	54
20 Citizens' Bank..	97	9 Second-avenue R.R.	80
10 Bk. of the St. of N.Y.	100¾	25 La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	7¾

WEDNESDAY, June 2—P. M.

The day has been remarkably quiet in Money and Exchange affairs. The revival of general trade is so very moderate that even all the long date bills, of undoubted credit, based upon new business, find ready currency at 5@6 ℘ cent. Although some of the Banks very properly decline to increase their lines in this way—preferring shorter paper or demand loans on the lower terms of 4@5 ℘ cent.—the Bill Brokers report a good outside request. In reference to Foreign Exchange the terms for the Boston mail yesterday closed 109⅜@109⅝ for bank, and 109⅝@109 for mercantile signatures on a tame demand. The next packet is the screw steamship *City of Washington*, for Liverpool on Saturday. Meanwhile the mail this way by the *America*, already telegraphed from Halifax, will have been received. The telegraphic synopsis by this steamer is substantially a repetition of the *Indian's* advices so far as Cotton and Breadstuffs are concerned. The English funds, however, continued to advance, and are quoted 97¾ ℘ cent. for Money. The DERBY Ministry were left in possession of the Government, the resolution of censure, which had been previously defeated in the Lords, having been voluntarily withdrawn by the mover in the Commons.

There was a continuod free demand for Stocks this morning, and a further rise was had on nearly the entire list, the strongest inquiry being shown on New-York Central, Reading and Rock Island. The business in Bonds was moderate, though at well-sustained rates. Missouris brought 84⅜ in the afternoon. The contract sellers on the Share list, operating for another reaction in the market, were enabled to sell this morning on 30 days, nearly as well as for cash; an indication of the strength of the demand. The *war talk* was less prevalent on the Street to-day, and this sort of excitement seems, for the moment, to have been played out on the Stock Exchange. The tone of the dealings in the afternoon was not quite so animated, though prices were well supported to the close: New-York Central, 84⅞@⅞; Reading, 43⅛; Galena, 89; Panama, 108½; Toledo, 37; Erie, 19¾@19⅞; Michigan Southern, 22⅞@23; Hudson, 28½; Delaware and Hudson, 107; Rock Island, 74⅞@75 ℘ cent. The La Crosse Shares have fallen off to 7¼@7½ ℘ cent, while the Land Grants still command 32½ ℘ cent.

The following synopsis of the Bank and Sub-Treasury movement in the principal cities, to the close of last week, shows a nominal distribution of $1,658,914 in Specie to the interior, but as $1,575,991 came in at the very close of the week from California, the real difference from the previous large aggregate is wholly unimportant. The Loan column runs with marked regularity. It is made something larger by the employment of Money on Treasury Bills at New-York, but this difference is qualified by the reduction of mercantile discounts at Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, May 29....	$116,650,493	$83,152,244	$31,496,144	$7,257,168
Boston, May 31.....	53,469,000	20,846,000	9,120,800	5,903,000
Philadelphia, May 31..	23,107,418	15,726 949	7,001,756	2,436,537
New-Orleans, May 22...	13,772 173	16,358,130	10,194,638	7,954,849
Sub-Treas., N.Y. May 29			6,398,562	
Total.....	$206,995,084	136,083,614	64,441,900	23,548,993
Last week.....	206,982,759	137,527,143	66,100,814	24,865,725

The balances subject to draft in the various depositories of the United States Treasury, at the close of May, are reported at $5,063,524.

We adverted, with pleasure, some weeks since, to the prompt and conclusive letter of the Circuit Court of Kentucky in favor of the Bondholders of the City of Maysville. We have since received the extended Opinion of the Court from which we extract the closing paragraphs, granting the *mandamus* to enforce the levy and collection of the special tax for the payment of the interest on these Bonds:

"It may be inconvenient for the people of the City now to pay this tax. They may view this as a hardship. It may be considered burdensome. This may excite the sympathy of the Court in behalf of those who are to labor under this burden. But the question for the Court to try and determine is not whether it was politic to contract this debt, not whether the Railroad was properly managed, not whether the people were or were not disappointed in the result of the enterprize, to promote which the debt was contracted, nor whether, owing to the depreciation of property and the decrease of population, business and prosperity, it will work hardly on the people to pay it. *But the Court is called upon by a proper legal application to decide whether the debt is a just, legal and binding obligation on the City, and to exercise such power as is proper under the law, to enforce it.*

The Court has examined with great care all the grounds of defence, and after mature deliberation, is satisfied that *none of them are available*; and that it is its solemn duty under the law to award the writ of *mandamus* prayed for by plaintiffs. The constant payment of this tax may pass the city and citizens through a long and trying ordeal. But it is one through which the zeal and energy manifested by them in the beginning of the Railroad undertaking will bring them in safety. And if true to their faith, which is their highest interest, they will ultimately emerge from its gloom and trouble, sobered it may be, but ennobled and benefited by the sacrifices which the redemption of their obligation demanded.

The Court may have erred in the views which it has taken in reference to this case. If so it is a comfort to it to know that any who feel themselves aggrieved can appeal to a higher tribunal to correct the error.

The city is now in arrears for the interest due July 1, 1857, and Jan. 1, 1858. From the proof it appears that the failure to levy the tax in 1857 necessarily produced a deficiency in July, 1857, and the failure to pay the interest then due and also that due Jan. 1, 1858. It was therefore the duty of the Council of 1857, to levy and collect in that year what was necessary to pay said installments. The Council thus far have failed to perform that duty. They do not manifest a determination to resist the law. On the contrary they announce their intention to abide by the law